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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Velikhov Interviewed on Scientists' Meeting AA 1
[IZVESTIYA 31 Oct]
Nuclear-Free Europe Urged AA 4
[NEW TIMES No 44, Oct]
MBFR Delegate Mikhaylov Sees West Digressing AA 6

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Warsaw Pact Parliamentarians Meet in Sofia BB 1
Appeal for INF Ban BB 1
Meeting Ends; Communique Adopted BB 1
Advantages of Socialist Economies Portrayed BB 1
[Goryunov in NEW TIMES No 44, Oct]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. 'Ignoble Victory' in Grenada Excoriated A 1
[Kobysh in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 2 Nov]
Increase in 'Notorious' Rangers Units Seen A 2
Senate 'Rubberstamps' Nerve Gas Funding A 2
U.S. Making Europe 'Cemetery' A 3
[Ponomarev]
'Clownish' Steps by ACDA Officials A 4
House Aid Bill 'Rewards' Israeli 'Obeisance' A 4
Kirkpatrick Speech at Walesa Award Ceremony Hit A 5
[Belyayev in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 2 Nov]
Disarmament, Detente Appeal Sent to U.S. Jews A 6
CPSU Sends 'Cordial Greetings' to CPUSA Congress A 12
Soviet Journalists Said Barred A 13
[Petko]
Trudeau Advocates Continued U.S.-USSR Dialogue A 13

NORTHEAST ASIA

Reagan's Trip to Japan Reported, Assessed C 1
'Protest' Marks Arrival C 1
Seeks 'Aggressive Alliance' C 2
Aims 'To Strengthen' Ties C 2
[Vykhukholev]
DPRK Paper Attacks Reagan Far East Tour Aims C 3
[PRAVDA 9 Nov]

DPRK Scores Burma's Severance of Ties C 4
[PRAVDA 10 Nov]
DPRK Hits 'Provocative' U.S. Buildup in S. Korea C 4
More on Nuriyev Role at MPRP Construction Event C 5
[PRAVDA 3 Nov]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Meeting Marks Anniversary of USSR-SRV Treaty E 1
[PRAVDA 3 Nov]
U.S. 'Militarization' of Pakistan Decried E 2
[Shurygin in PRAVDA 3 Nov]
SPK Report on Thai Kampuchea Provocations Cited E 2
DRA Paper Says Peace Wanted With Pakistan, Iran E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Bulgaria Approves Results of CEMA Session F 1
[PRAVDA 5 Nov]
Solomentsev Receives Bulgaria, GDR Awards F 1
[PRAVDA 8 Nov]
Poland Protests to U.S. Sanctions Reported F 2
[PRAVDA 5 Nov]
Hungarian Minister Interviewed on Power Station F 2
[IZVESTIYA 4 Nov]
Bulgarian-Romanian Balkans Talks 'Cordial' F 4
Bulgarian Link in 1981 Pope Shooting Dismissed F 5

WESTERN EUROPE

UK Navy's Pacific Port Calls Criticized G 1
[Kovalenko in IZVESTIYA 7 Nov]
Bundestag Debate on Missile Deployment Previewed G 2
Vogel on Euromissiles G 2
Kohl, Thatcher 'Allegiance' to U.S. Policy Hit G 3
Dam Gets 'Sharp Criticism' From Allies in Europe G 3
[Levin]
Italy at 'Crucial Point' in Euromissiles Stance G 4
[Dobrov]
Greece's Papandreou Cited on Euromissiles G 6
Greek Parliament Ratifies Agreement on U.S. Bases G 6
USSR Government Sends Condolences to Turkey G 6
[IZVESTIYA 5 Nov]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S. Accused of Military Planning Against Syria H 1
USSR Assists Syrian 'Defense Efforts' H 2
[Timoshkin]
U.S., Israel Continue Flights Over Lebanon H 3
U.S. Plans 'Retribution' Operation for Lebanon H 3
[Kharkov]
Israeli Practice Mobilization Hit as 'Harbinger' H 4
Gulf Cooperation Council Closes Meeting H 4
USSR, YAR Foreign Ministries Exchange Cables H 4
[IZVESTIYA 4 Nov]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

PRAVDA Hits U.S. Naval Maneuvers Off Cuba K 1
[Bogomolov, 9 Nov]
Latin American Concern For Grenada Aftermath Seen K 1
[Zholkver]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

World Leaders' Messages to Andropov, Tikhonov O 1
Polish Leaders [PRAVDA 6 Nov] O 1
Bulgarian Leaders [PRAVDA 6 Nov] O 2
GDR's Honecker, Stoph [PRAVDA 6 Nov] O 3
Hungarian Leaders [PRAVDA 6 Nov] O 4
DRA's Karmal, Keshtmand [IZVESTIYA 6 Nov] O 5
Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Greetings [PRAVDA 8 Nov] O 7
Ethiopia's Mengistu [PRAVDA 7 Nov] O 7
Nigeria's Shagari [IZVESTIYA 9 Nov] O 8
Moscow Rayons Hold GOSR Ceremonial Meetings O 8
[TRUD 5 Nov]
Unity of Party, People Hailed on GOSR O 9
[Editorial in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Nov]

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Marks Anniversary of Brezhnev Death [10 Nov] R 1
Papers Mark Anniversary R 1
PRAVDA on Tasks in Report, Election Campaign R 4
[Editorial, 3 Nov]
Role of Meetings [Aksenov in PRAVDA 26 Oct] R 5
Baybakov Addresses AUCCTU Presidium on State Plan R 6
[TRUD 3 Nov]
PRAVDA Discusses Soviet Domestic, Peace Policies R 8
[Editorial, 9 Nov]
USSR International Agreements Anthology Issued R 9
[IZVESTIYA 5 Nov]
Aeroflot Chief on Boycott, Resumed Flights R 10
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 7 Nov]
PRAVDA Carries Report on Rashidov Funeral [3 Nov] R 11
KGB Executive Staffer Dies 'Suddenly' R 14
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 Oct]
Gorbachev Signs Department Head's Obituary R 15
[IZVESTIYA 4 Nov]
CPSU Sends Birthday Greetings to Solomentsev R 15
USSR Council of Ministers Appoints Officials R 15
Railways Ministry Official Cited on Shortcomings R 16
Gorbachev Addresses Agriculture Meeting R 17
[IZVESTIYA 6 Nov]
Icebreakers Start Shuttles to Chukchi Sea R 18
Last Arctic Convoy R 18

VELIKHOV INTERVIEWED ON SCIENTISTS' MEETING

PM031626 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Academician Ye.P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Committee of Soviet Scientists for Peace and Against the Threat of Nuclear War, by V. Ardatovskiy: "Common Sense or Nuclear Madness?"]

[Text] Question: A week ago the latest meeting between Soviet and U.S. scientists was held in Moscow. It was attended on both sides by acknowledged authorities in international and national science. The most acute problems of the present day which are directly connected with the growing threat of a nuclear conflict and with Soviet-American relations were discussed. Can you tell us in a little more detail what was discussed at the meeting, which lasted 4 whole days?

Answer: With pleasure, but with one reservation. These meetings between delegations of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences take place in conditions of confidentiality in accordance with an existing agreement. That means that, in my view, I do not have the right to talk about what positions the guests held on the various specific questions, what they agreed with and what they contested. The delegation of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, having returned home, is briefing the leadership of the Academy, Congress, and whomsoever it considers necessary on the results of the talks. I can tell you only about the views and arguments that we set forth...

Question: Can you say that your U.S. interlocutors are aware of the importance of this point in time, of the moment in mankind's history that we have now reached?

Answer: Yes, just as we do, they understand that the world is at a crossroads: It can move toward a catastrophe that may mean the end of human civilization or toward genuine disarmament. There is no third way.

Almost 40 years have passed since World War II. During this period there have been stages of varying complexity. I would like to note that in the seventies; through great efforts on the part of workers, engineers, scientists, and the people as a whole, the Soviet Union achieved strategic parity with the United States, and this parity made nuclear war unthinkable and ensured that we can live our lives in peace.

After Hiroshima and Nagasaki, nuclear weapons were exploded only on proving grounds. But they have been used several times by U.S. presidents for political blackmail at periods when they believed that America had gained superiority or a monopoly as regards one or other type of weapon. Let me add that the target of this pressure was not our country alone, but others too -- the FRG and Vietnam.

Question: The planet's nuclear arsenal... Do the Americans understand what truly infernal power it contains?

Answer: The understanding has increased now. There are 50,000 nuclear warheads stockpiled in the world, which is equivalent to 3.5 metric tons of TNT per person on the planet. One warhead is capable of inflicting damage greatly exceeding the effect of the U.S. bombings of Dresden or the Hiroshima explosion. Were all 50,000 of them to be exploded, life on earth would disappear -- intelligent life, anyway.

The Americans, and in particular the scientists who have taken part in the development and testing of nuclear weapons, must be aware of all this. They understand that the madness must be stopped.

Question: Did the Soviet scientists speak at the meeting with their American colleagues about the adverse qualitative changes that the decisions on the deployment of the Pershings and cruise missiles on the close approaches to the Soviet Union would entail?

Answer: Yes, the Reagan administration and NATO are preparing to take a completely new step in the arms race. One gains the impression that the U.S. military-industrial complex is now developing all conceivable types of weapons simultaneously. Any crazy proposal, regardless of its military or economic expediency and political consquences, is immediately backed, financed, and developed. It is a veritable witches' sabbath as it were, of militarist, extreme right-wing circles.

And the deployment of the new missiles in Europe is one of the most dangerous parts of this sabbath. To this day Western propaganda is stubbornly claiming that it is a response to our missiles, the so-called SS-20's. In conversations with the U.S. scientists we tried to prove with well-reasoned arguments that this is not so. The Pershings and long-range cruise missiles are, in essence, not an element of deterrence or of defense, but an instrument of aggression, for a first strike. They are intended for dealing a "decapitating blow" to the command center and strategic communication facilities on the European territory of the Soviet Union. These missiles are highly accurate and have a great penetrating capability and short flight time. All this clearly characterizes tham as a first-strike weapon.

Incidentally, recent revelations in the British newspaper, THE OBSERVER underscore this role of the Pershings. At the secret conference between the U.S. President and leaders of the FRG, France, and Great Britain...

Question: In January 1979 on the Island of Guadeloupe?

Answer: Yes, we are talking about President Carter. Evne then, the Pershings were conceived of as a means of increasing military might and not as a response to the "Soviet threat." But if there are advocates of a "first strike" in the United States, they are simply people attempting suicide. If you want to commit suicide, just take a pickax and start knocking down the walls until the roof collapses on you.

The Americans themselves must have a vested interest in preventing the roof from collapsing on them. As USSR Defense Minister D.F. Ustinov has stated, we will adopt retaliatory measures that will present the same military threat to the territory of the United States and the countries where U.S. missiles will be deployed as the threat that the United States is trying to create for the Soviet Union and our allies.

Question: More and more appropriations for arms, including appropriations for the development of new types of weapons, are being justified in the U.S. mass media, and even in Congress, with references to national security interests. Is this reasoning sound, as the scientists say?

Answer: You would think that U.S. state leaders ought to know themselves where the United States' national scurity interests lie. But as regards many of them, doubts on this account are justified. Let us begin with an achievement such as the development of the atom bomb. Prior to that, the United States had been invulnerable, as the experience of two world wars had shown. But the atom bomb soon turned into a two-edged sword, and the security of the U.S. territory dimished sharply.

There was rejoicing in U.S. military circles again when multiple warheads were developed. But the end rsult was that the United States again became more vulnerable than before. The consequences of the development of military technology are unpredictable, and as experience has shown, they have a pernicious effect on security. This is not merely my point of view. Many U.S. scientists are saying the same thing openly in publications and in speeches made in congressional committees.

Question: The Soviet Union's retaliatory measures are usually discussed relatively extensively in the West. Whereas peace proposals are ignored by the official circles...

Answer: In conversations with our U.S. colleagues we reminded them of a whole number of the Soviet Government's constructive proposals made by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov in his talk with U.S. senators on 18 August, in his subsequent speeches, and in A.A. Gromyko's messages to the UN Secretary General. These initiatives, which are of crucial importance for the cause of peace, aim at "freezing" strategic arms, reducing all types of nuclear weapons and introducing a total ban on tests and the deployment of any weapons in space. The USSR has announced an important decision: It pledges not to be the first to install any type of antisatellite weapon in space. In the West, after all, rumors were rife for a long time alleging that the USSR was on the point of deploying such weapons...Many other cock-and-bull stories are also being spread there...

Meanwhile, reports are coming from Washington indicating that it is the United States who wants to test antisatellite missiles on F-15 aircraft. As the U.S. President's scientific adviser has stated, it is planned to build by 1990 a laser installation there for knocking out low-orbit satellites. But it is these satellites which, after all, among other things ensure the verification of the implementation of the strategic arms limitation agreements by both countries, and they are important for both sides... The question arises as to who is creating the new means of waging war? As for the Soviet Government, it states firmly: Let us agree on discontinuing all tests of new types of weapons. And weapons that have not been tested are not weapons. They can be neither manufactured nor deployed overnight. All our proposals are based on the fundamental principle of equality and identical security of the sides. We are proposing that we should agree, to start with, on "freezing" the nuclear arsenals as a most important stage on the path toward their substantial reduction. Alas, the Reagan administration is ready only for deep cuts in Soviet hardware, while keeping its own intact.

Question: How do you view the correlation between the confrontation of ideas and military confrontation?

Answer: "There are plenty who are past masters at confusing these two trades, but I am not one of them," as the poet said. We have many reasons for not liking the capitalist way of life. Most probably, our system is not to the liking of many people in capitalist countries. But this statement of facts can in no way justify the use of nuclear weapons. Not even local use, although "local" is a dubious, unrealistic word in this case. Our U.S. colleagues agree with this, and we meet them quite often, within the framework of the Pugwash movement, at various international seminars, and in the course of meetings such as that which ended in Moscow recently. The trouble is that the stance of the President and other high-ranking leaders of the United States is different. They have repeatedly let it be known publicly that the aim of the U.S. state policy is to effect a change in the social system established in the Soviet Union. We, on the other hand, adhere strictly to the line that changing the social system in the United States or any other country in the world is not, and cannot be, the aim of our state policy. Every unbiased person can see this difference and the enormous significance that it has. They can see whose policy is undermining international stability, and whose is not...

Question: How does this situation affect what are termed the "confidence-building measures?"

Answer: Adversely, of course. The recognition of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems is the foundation on which these confidence-building measures must be built. Without this foundation the edifice cannot be erected. We are against military-political confrontation, which is incompatible with peaceful cooperation; wherever possible, we hold the door open for such cooperation. For instance, we have now agreed to continue cooperation with the United States in the sphere of studies of nuclear energy and the structure of matter and in the sphere of thermonuclear fusion. On the basis of mutual advantage we are ready to engage in cooperation of any kind.

Question: Just now I was present during your conversation relating to the forthcoming "television linkup" between the USSR and the United States. Scientists from the two countries will again jointly discuss a perturbing problem -- the possible consequences for mankind of a thermonuclear war....

Answer: Mass, live contacts between people, between ourselves and the Americans, are particularly important in the present situation. Without detracting from the significance of closed meetings or symposiums, I must say that a satellite television link provides us with great opportunities, positive opportunities. There have been three "television linkups" between the USSR and America already. This will be the fourth, and it is the second in which I shall be participating.

There are many channels for getting to know each other. Books, films, tourism.... But we know that in that selfsame America a vast number of people never once in their lives leave the small world of their township. How are they to grasp the whole complexity of the world? Many people in the United States know practically nothing about us. Therefore the "television linkups" are a useful and promising form of contacts. I myself and my colleagues find pleasure in taking part in them. And whatever one or other side has to say about the consequences of nuclear war, the broadcast will, without fail, reflect the alarm of mankind which has not lost its reason and common sense, of mankind which rejects the very idea of a nuclear conflict.

Nuclear-Free Europe Urged

PM090926 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 44, Oct 83 pp 12-13

[Unattributed interview with Soviet Academician Yevgeny Velikhov: "The Scientist's Responsibility"]

[Text] Question: In the present international situation, aggravated by Washington, contacts between Soviet and American scientists are of particular interest to our readers. Would you like to say a few words about this meeting?

Answer: It was the fourth meeting of its kind. American scientists, who are as concerned as we are about the dangerous course of world events, set up a Committee on International Security and Arms Control under the auspices of their National Academy. We Soviet scientists meet members of this committee twice a year -- alternately in Washington and Moscow. Taking part in the last meeting on the Soviet side were academicians Georgiy Skryabin, Nikolay Blokhin, Georgiy Arbatov, and Aleksandr Bayev and other experts in the field of natural and social sciences.

The American delegation was headed by Professor Marvin Goldberger, president of the California Institute of Technology. Also present were Leo Allen, director of a jet propulsion laboratory, Professor Franklin Long of Cornell University, Jerome B. Wiesner, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Herman Feshbach, president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Spurgeon Keeny, former deputy director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and other no less prominent scientists. As at previous meetings, we had a busy time, holding lively discussions for 12 hours a day.

Question: What topics were under discussion?

Answer: I shall say straight away that, by mutual agreement, we do not give the press a detailed account of what we discuss at our meetings. I shall only note that in their open publication many American scientists maintain quite realistically that from the standpoint of the security of the United States, the Soviet Union and the world in general, it is desirable that there should be no nuclear weapons at all in Europe. Incidentally, it may be recalled that a proposal to this effect was put forward by the Soviet Union. Quite a wide range of opinions was, of course, expressed in the course of our discussions. I think it was useful for us because it gave us an idea of how these questions are approached in the West, and for the Americans to help them to see our point of view and bring it to the notice of the U.S. ruling circles.

First of all, we expressed our deep concern over the fact that Washington is clearly bent on wrecking the American-Soviet talks in Geneva and stationing Pershing-2's and cruise missiles in Europe. We pointed out that all Soviet people, including the political leaders of our country and those in charge of its defence, cannot but be concerned over the deployment of a new strategic force in Western Europe, and the potential of these missiles as first-strike weapons targeted on strategic points in the Soviet Union, that is over the obviously aggressive essence of this venture.

Question: Did you discuss the question of the non-use of force in outer space?

Answer: Certainly, because it, too, is a very important problem, though it concerns the more distant future. The Soviet Union has addressed an appeal in the United Nations to all the countries of the world proposing the conclusion of a treaty banning the use of force in outer space and from outer space against the earth. Our country pledged not to be the first to launch anti-satellite weapons in outer space. This was one more very important unilateral step on the part of the Soviet Union following the Soviet Government's renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons.

There is another very important aspect to the Soviet proposal on the non-placing of nuclear weapons in outer space: It is directed against yet another dangerous and destabilizing factor -- the prospect of the creation of anti-missile defence systems in outer space. The creation of such systems would be a terribly wasteful and pointless exercise. In addition to the poisoning of the international climate, which would have unpredictable consequences, it would create the illusion that a first strike could be repulsed and the even more dangerous illusion that such a strike by the United States would provoke no retaliation.

Question: The numerous Soviet proposals for reducing the danger of nuclear war are taken together, so comprehensive and logical that it may seem strange to people not versed in politics that these proposals might have any opponents.

Answer: This question has no direct bearing on the topics discussed at the meeting. There is a saying that a man would challenge even a geometrical axiom if it threatened his material interests. As for the Soviet proposals aimed at averting the danger of nuclear war, they have been worked out so thoroughly and clearly that, in my opinion, they are beginning to win the minds of all people who have no idea of political and strategic problems and scientists alike. Judging by the international scientific community's reaction of which we are aware, most scientists support the constructive line of the Soviet Government. Let us take as an example the proposal to freeze the deployment, testing and manufacture of nuclear arms that would exclude all loopholes for upsetting the strategic balance. It would help to halt the modernization of existing armaments and the development of new ones, and then proceed to a substantial reduction of armaments. The Soviet Union is prepared to undertake any cuts, provided the principles of parity and equal security of the sides are mutually respected. Unfortunately, the American side has always been trying to upset this balance. In these circumstances the responsibility of scientists for world peace is especially important.

MBFR DELEGATE MIKHAYLOV SEES WEST DIGRESSING

LD101057 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Vienna November 10 TASS -- The planned deployment of American medium-range nuclear missile weapons on the territory of West European countries, including territories of states, directly involved in the negotiations, will inevitably hamper adoption of measures to reduce the level of military confrontation in the centre of Europe. This was stated at today's plenary meeting of negotiations on mutual reductions of troops and armaments in Central Europe by the head of the USSR delegation Valerian Mikhaylov.

The package of propsals which were submitted by the Warsaw Treaty member states in Vienna in the current year, ensures a realistic possibility and creates a scheme of concrete practical actions to lead the negotiations out of the impasse and to attain the agreed upon goal -- establishment of equal collective levels of troops of the sides in Central Europe at a reduced level -- 900,000 men on each side, including 700,000 men in land forces on each side, said the Soviet representative.

As was noted by Valerian Mikhaylov, no reply to the constructive proposals of socialist countries came from Western participants now that many months have passed. Avoiding, as before, solution of the main questions of reduction of troops and armaments, the Western participants in the negotiations are seeking to narrow the discussion to separate auxiliary details and close their eyes to realistic possibilities of attaining generally acceptable accords. The West has not made a single step to bring the positions of the sides closer. The position of the West runs counter to the interests of speedily eliminating the impasse at the negotiations.

Speaking on behalf of the delegations of socialist countries, Valerian Mikhaylov called upon the Western participants to revise their positions, to step, at long last, onto the path of realism and to make their contribution to the solution of the long overdue task of making headway at the Vienna negotiations. For this, one thing is required -- the readiness of the NATO countries not in word but in deed to come to terms on a fair and equitable foundation, he stressed. The proposals of socialist states provide exactly such a foundation.

WARSAW PACT PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET IN SOFIA

Appeal for INF Ban

LD092354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] A consultative meeting of representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member states has begun in Sofia. Questions of strengthening the security of and cooperation among the European nations will be examined. The participants in the meeting will adopt an address to the parliaments of the countries participating in the meeting on security and cooperation in Europe with a call to prevent the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe.

The USSR delegation to the meeting is led by Comrade Shitikov.

Meeting Ends; Communique Adopted

LD101258 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia November 10 TASS -- A consultative meeting of parliamentarians of the Warsaw Treaty member countries has ended here today. The meeting discussed problems of strengthening European security and cooperation. Representatives of the parliaments of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia adopted an appeal to the parliaments of the states participating in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation and a communique. Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, received the leaders of the participating delegations upon the completion of the meeting.

ADVANTAGES OF SOCIALIST ECONOMIES PORTRAYED

PM090902 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 44, Oct 83 pp 5, 6

[Feliks Goryunov article: "Potential of Integration"]

[Text] Everyone who has read the communique of the 37th meeting at head of government level of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, held in Berlin on October 18-20, and the CMEA premiers' statement voicing concern over the danger of a sharp escalation in the arms race could see yet again whose policy meets the interests of the peoples of the world. Despite the aggravation of the international situation, the social and economic priorities of the socialist community remain unchanged. The socialist countries will continue their policy of expanding co-operation in every sphere, carrying out the programs for the building of socialism and communism, and solving the economic problems that confront them by concerted efforts.

In the past few years Western propagandists have been trying desperately to prove the global advantages of a "free market economy" over a planned economy. But none of them has ever answered the question why, in its global policy, the West is bent on attaining military superiority, and not on economic competition with socialism.

The peaceful challenge of the CMEA states shows more convincingly than any words the effect the business relations between sovereign countries can have if these relations are based not on economic and financial pressure, but on the principles of equality and a rational and mutually advantageous division of labour. It is largely thanks to such co-operation that the countries of the socialist community have made new progress in their social and economic development despite the deterioration in the international situation and the increased production cost of raw materials and energy. The results of such development over the past year, evaluated at the CMEA annual summit meeting in Berlin, speak for themselves.

The economic situation of the socialist world economy can most appropriately be characterized by two words: stable growth. This stable growth is an economic factor of particular importance against the background of the deep crisis in the world capitalist economy and serious perturbations in international trade and monetary and credit relations, which have had an especially painful impact on the developing nations -- the periphery of the capitalist world.

In the first half of 1983, the 37th CMEA meeting noted, the gross industrial output of the socialist countries bettered by 4.3 per cent the figure for the same period last year, with the increase achieved mainly thanks to the growth of labor productivity. The real incomes of the population and the volume of retail trade have risen, and the working conditions have improved in nearly all the CMEA member countries. Steady progress has been made in the sphere of public education, culture and the health service. This is the result in no small measure of the socialist countries' policy of intensitifation of their economy, improvement of its structure and mobilization of internal economic reserves.

The CMEA states have accelerated the growth of production in those branches of the economy which determine scientific and technological progress, and in agriculture, also as a result of a better co-ordination of their economies. At the Berlin meeting of the CMEA it was stressed that integration today is playing an essential role in determining the dynamics of progress of the socialist community. But to an even greater extent it determines the technical and economic level of many branches of industry, agriculture, transport and construction. The extension of economic co-operation is likewise evident from the growth of mutual trade compared with the total volume of trade of the CMEA countries. In 1982, for instance, trade between the CMEA countries increased at a rate twice that of their trade with other countries.

At the same time, the 37th meeting noted, there are considerable latent reserves for a further extension of economic, scientific and technical co-operation. The premiers of the socialist countries therefore paid great attention to the tapping of these reserves.

First of all, they stressed the need to continue to concentrate efforts on the solution of paramount scientific and technical problems, primarily a more vigorous modernization of industry through the broad introduction of robots, microprocessors and microelectronics. It may be recalled that general agreements and programs for the elaboration and manufacture of labor-saving technology were adopted by the CMEA meeting last year. The task now is to speed up the implementation of these decisions.

The rapid mastering of modern technology by mills and factories of the CMEA countries is on the agenda. For instance, the Soviet government adopted a decision on the use of flexible technology in the production of cars at the Moscow AZLK car plant. This technology provides for the introduction of a wide range of robots, and for the automation of production sections and shops. Flexible readjustable production processes will also be used in other branches of the Soviet economy. The engineering plants of other CMEA countries could play a part in solving this major technical and economic problem.

Unlike other international economic organizations, say, the Common Market, the socialist community has a substantial fuel and raw material potential. For instance, in the course of three years of the current five-year-plan period the Soviet Union will supply the other CMEA countries with 264 million tons of oil and oil products, 92 billion cubic metres of gas, 53 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, and 128 million tons of ferrous raw materials. Expansion of the extraction of natural resources in the Soviet Union and their delivery to other CMEA countries will continue to ensure them a reliable supply source. Nevertheless the introduction of resource-saving technology has a no less and often greater economic effect than ever increasing consumption of fuel and raw materials.

For instance, with minimal capital expenditure, the Soviet Union has already saved a considerable quantity of electrical power and rolled iron and steel in the current five-year-plan period. Indicative too is the experience of the G.D.R. and Hungary, which have put their economy on a more intensive footing largely thanks to the saving of resources. The council session considered and approved the main guidelines for joint efforts in this field. Broader co-operation is envisaged in the manufacture of energy- and resources-saving equipment. It also planned to expand the output of semi-conductors and instruments and devices for the automatic regulation of energy consumption. Intensification of the economy through the maximum saving of resources is a task not only of the current and coming five-year plans. It will become a reserve for raising the efficiency of the socialist countries' economies in the long term. With this in mind the Berlin meeting instructed the CMEA bodies to work out a program of cooperation for the saving of resources up to the year 2000.

The socialist community has always regarded the accelerated development of agriculture as a prime task. The realization of the long-term program for co-operation in agriculture and the food industry is already yielding results. In 1981 and 1982 the material and technical base of agriculture and investment in this branch of the economy grew appreciably, and the level of concentration and specialization of agriculture rose. Thanks to this, agricultural output in the CMEA countries has risen by more than 3 percent in the past two years despite extremely unfavorable weather conditions. In view of the special importance of improving the food supply of the population, the session approved new comprehensive measures in addition to the existing special program of cooperation in this field. These measures provide for the growth of output and reciprocal deliveries of vegetables and fruit, extension of commercial fish breeding, introduction of industrial technology into agriculture and the food industry, and a fuller use of agricultural raw materials. The co-ordination of economic stimuli for expanding the reciprocal deliveries of foodstuffs will also become a reserve for increasing the efficiency of the agro-industrial complexes of the fraternal countries.

The extension of trade and of scientific and technical exchanges, the improvement in the quality of the goods exchanged, the constant modernization of these goods, and the specialization and co-operation in production on the basis of the rational division of labor between the CMEA countries remain cardinal trends in socialist integration. At the same time, now that the intensification not only of the CMEA economies but also of their co-operation is assuming ever increasing importance, the need arises to improve the very mechanism of this co-operation. In this respect the CMEA countries pay particular attention to the improvement of planning and the soundness of integration measures and to a close linkage of the real possibilities and interests of individual countries with the planned provision of the financial, material and manpower resources needed for joint projects.

The complexity of such linkage of national economic plans with integration measures consists in that the planning and foreign trade bodies of the CMEA countries have to balance their trade and payments relations and ensure that the deepening of co-operation is mutually advantageous. Moreover, the planning and foreign trade bodies have to effect this linkage bearing in mind the social and economic tasks of the next five-year plan and the longer-range perspective. That the socialist community can today cope with such a task is demonstrated by the dynamic growth of all-round business ties between the CMEA countries and their increased production capability and export potential.

Closer co-ordination of economic plans is also dictated by external conditions. The imperialist countries have not abandoned attempts to use international trade to exert political pressure on the CMEA countries. Among such pressures used by Washington and its NATO allies are bans on the delivery of sophisticated equipment and credit and other restrictions. In this way the West is merely harming its own export-oriented brancehs, compelling the Soviet Union to build units for the manufacture of products it could import.

In the past few years the Soviet Union has organized the production of many products of the chemical, metallurgical and engineering industries which it previously bought in the United States and other Western countries. Higher targets for the output of these products have been set for 1984-90.

The CMEA states have never advocated autarchy. Today, too, they are prepared to expand equitable trade and scientific and technical exchanges with all countries irrespective of their economic development levels and social systems. But faced with the attempts by imperialist circles to prevent the growth of their industrial potential on a new technical basis, the CMEA countries are compelled to adopt collective measures to ensure their technical and economic invulnerability. In view of this, the Berlin meeting of the CMEA stressed the importance of widening co-operation between the socialist countries to achieve accelerated expansion of the manufacture and reciprocal deliveries of products, the import of which is complicated because of trade restrictions imposed by a number of capitalist states.

The steps taken by the CMEA states to meet the challenge posed by imperialism again suggest a comparison between two lines in world economics. The adventurism of the U.S. politicians and the trade discriminations practised by them may appeal to the followers of the U.S. President in other Western countries. But confrontation of this kind is inimical to business relations between countries. The world economy has its own laws. In the last quarter of the 20th century the dynamic development of the world economy will be impossible without the active participation of the socialist countries, without regard for their trade interests, their industrial, scientic and technical potential, and their collective experience of co-operation on an equal footing.

The socialist community is ready to share its experience of co-operation with countries interested in a broad development of international business exchanges free from discrimination in any form. It favours a just international economic order and a reorganization of business relations between countries on democratic principles. This cardinal principle was reaffirmed at the Berlin session, at which the CMEA countries called for early talks on the most pressing world economic problems. The heads of government of the socialist countries also expressed their determination to fight, jointly with the Non-Aligned Movement, against the arms race and for a transition to disarmament in order to use the funds thus released for the solution of world economic problems, including problems of economic development.

The CEMA countries are mobilizing their internal potential to speed up integration in order to take a new step forward in their social and economic advancement. In doing so, they do not forget their internationalist duty to other peoples for whom the economic achievements of the socialist world serve as an example and source of strength in their fight for social progress.

U.S. 'IGNOBLE VICTORY' IN GRENADA EXCORIATED

PM091006 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Nov 83 p 9

["Observer's Opinion" by Vitaliy Kobysh: "A Warning From Grenada"]

[Text] Sometimes time and geography become intertwined in the strangest way. Almost half a century ago Mikhail Svetlov wrote poetry that generated anguish, price, and faith in justice in our people's hearts. The poet sang of the courage of the Spanish Republicans and International Brigade fighters who were battling against fascism beyond the Pyrenees, in the city of Grenada.

Today all decent people in the world are thinking about another Grenada -- a tiny island in the Caribbean -- and its tribulations and heroism. Truth to tell, a few years ago many people were simply unaware that this state existed. They remained unaware until the small but spirited, proud, and freedom-loving people of Caribbean Grenada cast off their dictatorial regime and declared themselves an independent, democratic state.

Grenada began to build a life befitting people standing on the threshold of the third millenium. But its predatory neighbor -- the United States -- looking on with rage at what was happening, awaited a moment, a pretext to punish a people who had dared to declare themselves masters in their own home. A robber, even if he does not have a pretext, always bides his time.

In the battles for Spanish Granada the fascists had overwhelming superiority in military force. But it is absurd even to talk of any sort of correlation of forces when you compare with that the American aggression against the state of Grenada. Eleven American warships, aircraft, and thousands of Marines and assault troops, followed by tanks and missiles, were used against an army consisting of just 800 men, militia detachments, and a group of Cuban construction workers who were on the island at the request of the government there -- and who also fell victim to the base attack. It seems improbable but is the case that a week after the start of the intervention the last surviving armed Grenadian patriots are continuing to fight the aggressor. They prefer to die rather than live as the Nicaraguans lived under the American stooge and criminal Somoza or as the Chileans live today under the bloody regime of another Washington puppet -- Pinochet. Most likely the last defenders of Grenada will also be killed, and the United States will win what will certainly be one of the most ignoble victories in military history.

Thus the United States, still tainted by all that it did in Indochina, has again plunged itself into the mire -- into such a stinking mire than even Washington's closest NATO allies have deemed it necessary to publicly denounce this crime.

Reagan and his minions are currently trying to prove that the decision to punish the Grenadian people was taken at the very last moment. This is not true. The U.S. Armed Forces had been rehearsing intervention since 1981. But the point is not the dates but the nature of the event. Little Grenada is a big warning to all the peoples of the Caribbean region and Latin America as a whole. As Guyanese President Burham has stated, today they are tearing Grenada apart, tomorrow they will go after Guyana, and the day after that it could be any other country.

This warning is also directed at the inhabitants of Western Europe. The unprecedentedly large protest demonstrations that have broken out in the FRG, Denmark, Britain, and Belgium confirm that the peoples of those countries consider it madness to allow their land to be used for nuclear-charged Pershing and cruise missiles by those for whom laws and morality are nonexistent and who have embarked on the path of international brigandage.

Here is a REUTER report: "The lesson of Grenada" has shown the British that when it comes to using its missiles deployed on British territory, the United States will proceed above all from its own interests and will disregard possible "objections" from the British Government. The latest poll has shown that this opinion is held by 73 percent of the British people, in other words, the overwhelming majority of the population. Cruise missiles, however, have already begun arriving on British soil. Is this what "Western democracy" is?

By a coincidence, a few days before the Grenada invasion the U.S. President tried to demonstrate in an interview the "lawfulness" of CIA secret operations in other countries, that is to say, the "lawfulness" of murders, of overthrowing legitimate governments, and of organizing genocide. In reality what is being legalized is not only terrorist activity of the U.S. special services but the whole course of international terrorism that Washington's leaders are now pursuing in Lebanon, Nscaragua, El Salvador, and southern Africa. On President Reagan's instruction, CIA Director Casey has just declared the U.S. right to send its troops anywhere in the world. This is unprecedented in international relations.

Washington's leaders are now appearing in the role of international terrorists who have armed themselves with weapons capable of destroying everything around them. American imperialism, like a mad dog which has broken loose from its chains, is ready to attack everyone who crosses its path. This is the most serious and, possibly the final warning to all the peoples. Only by uniting as they once did in the struggle against fascism will they be able to remove the threat which looms over everyone.

INCREASE IN 'NOTORIOUS' RANGERS UNITS SEEN

LD091007 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 9 TASS -- Gen. John Wickham, chief of staff of the U.S. Army, has been quoted by THE BALTIMORE SUN newspaper as saying that the Pentagon, encouraged by the operation of invading and occupying Grenada, is boosting the implementation of its plans to set up an additional number of special units, the Rangers. The Rangers were on the invasion force in Grenada and earlier became notorious through their atrocities in Vietnam. These units, the general said, will be entrusted with the task of waging medium and low intensity hostilities abroad.

THE BALTIMORE SUN explains that what is meant are armed units to be trained to carry out raids into the territory of other states, seize airports, set ambushes and conduct intelligence operations. Next year, Gen. Wickham said, a Ranger unit of 10,000 men will be formed, which can be moved to any part of the world.

U.S. SENATE 'RUBBERSTAMPS' NERVE GAS FUNDING

LD090512 Moscow TASS in English 0500 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 9 TASS -- The U.S. Senate endorsed by 47 to 46 votes on Tuesday the appropriation of 124.4 million dollars this fascal year to launch the manufacture of binary nerve gas ammunition, a new and particularly barbarous kind of chemical weapons. The outlays are planned to go to build aviation bombs stuffed with binary gas and binary artillery shells. Preparations for putting them into full-scale production have been going at priority rates for some time at the Pentagon's chemical works in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, which will operate at full capacity as early as 1986.

The Senate rubberstamped the allocation of funds to finance another round of preparations for chemical warfare despite the fact that the Senate Appropriations Commission as well as earlier the House of Representatives voted for withdrawing this money from the Pentagon's budget for this fiscal year. The issue of appropriations for the manufacture of binary weapons will now be examined by the House-Senate Committee. The debate preceding the vote demonstrated serious congressional opposition to the administration's dangerous plans.

U.S. Making Europe 'Cemetery'

LD091809 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 9 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

By the "majority" of one vote, the U.S. Senate has voted for allocating to the Pentagon over 124 million dollars for the production of binary rounds with nerve gas. The vote that tipped the scale of democracy American-style has been that cast by super-hawk number two in the Reagan administration, the President of the Senate, Vice-President of the United States George Bush. This fact is symbolic, for it reflects the militarist stand of the Reagan government which opposes itself to all reasonable criteria of human existence. The problem of chemical weapons is as acute as the necessity of nuclear arms limitation, of banning neutron weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. The killing power of contemporary chemical agents is such that an insignificant amount of this substance is enough to kill several millions of people.

The U.S. military machine already has at its disposal over 200 thousand tons of chemical warfare agents, 55 thousand tons of which are highly toxic nerve agents. In terms of ammunition this makes up about 3,000,000 units. In accordance with the Reagan program of modernisation of the United States chemical arsenal, the volume of chemical ammunition must be increased to five million units within five years starting from 1982. It is easy to calculate that the chemical agents the United States already has now are more than enought to poison the entire population of the world. Then why should Washington continue stockpiling such weapons? The answer to this question should be looked for in the overall aggressive policy of the present U.S. Government aimed at the establishment of the U.S. domination in the world. Back in February 1982, the Indian NATIONAL HERALD wrote that the 82nd U.S. Airborne Division, included in the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force," is being, specifically, equipped with chemical weapons. It is the selfsame 82nd Division whose units, on Reagan's orders, took part in the aggression against independent Grenada and are now combing the island, hunting for the patriots who refuse to surrender to the occupiers.

Consequently, soldiers of that division are armed also with chemical weapons which might be used by the aggressor any time, the way it was done during the U.S. aggression in Vietnam. The genetic and ecological consequences of the large-scale chemical warfare in Vietnam are, indeed, horrifying. This tragedy might be repeated in any place of the world.

The Reagan administration is planning chemical warfare, just as nuclear war, on territories of other countries. It chose the densely populated European Continent as the main theatre of operations with the use of neutron and chemical weapons. It is precisely in the European Continent that new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles are prepared to be deployed and U.S. chemical weapon is being deployed.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are doing everything within their power to prevent the Washington leaders from turning Europe into a cemetery. The constructive initiatives of the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty member countries include the proposal to rid Europe of chemical weapons. As we see, in answer to this, Reagan's supporters in Washington are allocating many millions of dollars for the creation of new types of chemical weapons of mass annihilation.

'Clownish' Steps by ACDA Officials

LD092201 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0821 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Washington, 9 Nov (TASS) -- The production of chemical weapons of any type, Republican Senator M. Hatfield stated in connection with the Senate's decision to allocate $124.4 million in the current fiscal year to commencing production of binary neuro-paralytic ammunition -- a particularly barbaric variety of chemical weapon -- is "unjustified in both moral and political respects." The chemical weapons arms race program undertaken by the administration would, he said, consume approximately (?$4-5 billion) in all. And this at a time when the United States already has large stocks of both neuro-paralytic gases and other forms of chemical weapons.

It is significant that while the Senate, under White House pressure, has approved a decision favorable to the administration, official Washington has been acting out a cynical propaganda show designed to distract the attention of the world public from its insane plans to step up the chemical arms race.

At a special press conference for foreign journalists, spokesmen for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency declared their intention of demonstrating the "U.S. wish to get rid of chemical weapons." To this end foreign reporters and diplomats specially selected by Washington will be invited on a tour of a warehouse of U.S. Army chemical weapons near Salt Lake City, Utah, where, if the organizers of the tour are to be believed, they will witness "the destruction of a significant quantity of chemical arms."

The cheap, clownish nature of this measure is obvious. However, hard official Washington's bureaucrats may try to lend "significance" to their venture, the frank admission they have made has confirmed that the issue is one of a new attempt to dupe international public opinion. G. Brown, an adviser to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, for example, has admitted plainly that what the journalists will see is "part of the normal process of destroying obsolete chemical weapon stocks." The canisters that will be destroyed, he explained, are so old that leakage of gases owing to corrosion and rusting is possible, and this presents a threat to the staff of the warehouse and the population of nearby areas.

In the meantime the deadly arsenals will be replenished by the latest chemical weapons of much greater efficiency. Why should the administration need to obscure the issue so inexcusably? The answer to this question is absolutely clear: Washington is prepared to use any ruse, even the cheapest, in the attempt to force Americans, and the whole world, to believe that the Reagan administration has some "good intentions," and to conceal with falsification and lies its criminal program for stepping up chemical weapon arsenals.

HOUSE AID BILL 'REWARDS' ISRAELI 'OBEISANCE'

LD091004 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 9 TASS -- The House of Representatives of U.S. Congress has endorsed a bill on "foreign aid" that is used by Washington to reward the regimes suiting it with dollar handouts and "punish" the countries and nations it thinks "are doing it wrong".

The bill provides for more than eleven billion dollars to be put aside for these purposes in the current fiscal year, 373 million dollars up on last year. The increase is mainly needed to make up for the sharp buildup of U.S. aid to Israel and Egypt. Thus, by boosting its handouts to Tel Aviv by 300 million dollars, the Reagan administration wants to thank it for its recent aggression against Lebanon and its obeisance in fulfilling the assigned mission of projecting U.S. interests into the Middle East. In all, Tel Aviv will get 1.7 billion dollars in military aid. An additional 910 million dollars are allocated for economic purposes, to be more precise, for buttressing the Israeli economy which has found itself in shambles.

KIRKPATRICK SPEECH AT WALESA AWARD CEREMONY HIT

PM081640 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Nov 83 p 9

[Igor Belyayev "Rejoinder": "What Impedes Mrs Kirkpatrick?"]

[Text] First of all, let's introduce the person we are talking about: Mrs Kirkpatrick is the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. She wants to be one of the "heavyweights." In addition to her direct diplomatic activity, Mrs Kirkpatrick claims attention -- at any price! Even when she is dealing with matters of which she is wholly ignorant.

Now for what we are talking about: A pretty sensational ceremony took place in New York's Waldorf Astoria Hotel. It was written about in the American newspapers. The ceremony was the presentation of the Ethics and Politics Study Center prize. As THE NEW YORK TIMES reported, this is awarded for "outstanding service to society marked by integrity and courage." Let us add that last year the prize was awarded to Mrs Kirkpatrick herself.

For what services? Surely not for the fact that when the Israeli army invaded Lebanon on 6 June 1982 and destroyed cities and villages, Mrs Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, blocked during those memorable days the adoption of Security Council resolutions condemning the aggressor and demanding that Israel halt its invasion and immediately withdraw its interventionist troops from Lebanese territory?

Mrs Kirkpatrick did not hear the Lebanese entreaties for help, although they did reach New York. She also remained deaf to the explosions in Beirut of American vacuum bombs and did not notice the Israeli soldiers' use of other modern American weapons of mass destruction used against the Lebanese by the interventinists.

On receiving the prize, Mrs Kirkpatrick did not bother to reflect on the true integrity and courage which she so conspicuously lacked when, by her own actions in the Security Council, she turned the U.S. UN delegation into a regular "Israeli lobby" in the international community. No, Madam Ambassador supposed that she had managed to harm the Soviet Union in the Near East...

Mrs Kirkpatrick again spoke at the ceremony presenting this prize, this time...to L. Walesa. He was not in New York. The prize was awarded "in absentia," so to speak, to a bright new winner. Seeking to harm the Soviet Union "always and everywhere," Madam Ambassador attempted to answer a question that she herself had raised: Why is the United States unable to determine the "nature" of the Soviet Union? Indeed, why?

In the almost 50 years which have now passed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union no one in Washington, with the possible exception of President F.D. Roosevelt, has really understood our country. In Mrs Kirkpatrick's opinion, everything is quite simple. The chief point is that in answering the question posed by history the Washington politicians are hampered by... "intellectual confusion"!

Madam Ambassador continued: The nature of Soviet actions is "dismayingly clear." They, that is to say the Soviets, according to her, pick out weak governments, organize a national liberation front, and add to this a terrorist campaign in order to undermine law and order and to prompt repressions so as to weaken an already weak economy, and then they increase the violence. But on the other hand, the United States, Mrs Kirkpatrick observed, "shows greater resourcefulness in explaining the reasons why we must not help the peoples resist their inclusion in the Soviet bloc than in seeking out ways of helping." Nonsense? Of course...

I will cease quoting the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. The passages quoted above are sufficient for the reader to form an idea of the person we are dealing with. I want to conclude by asking a question of my own:

--What exactly is it that prevents Mrs Kirkpatrick from understanding the "nature" of the Soviet Union?

I am convinced that it is primarily a complete ignorance of the laws of contemporary social development, ignorance and pure American self-confidence. Surely Madam Ambassador is not about to try to convince the world that the U.S. violence against Lebanon, the American aggression against tiny Grenada, and the unconcealed U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Poland are an example of the "integrity and courage" in politics for which she received a prize just a year ago?

DISARMAMENT, DETENTE APPEAL SENT TO U.S. JEWS

LD100848 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 10 Nov 83

["An Open Letter to Jews in the United States" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Mosocw November 10 TASS -- Following the full text of an open letter to Jews in the United States from the Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality:

We Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality have decided to address you, hoping that our sincere appeal will meet with a response from all honest people who cherish the cause of world peace.

A dreadful menace hangs over our planet. Mankind is threatened with a destructive thermonuclear conflict. Of special danger to peace are the arguments being heard ever more loudly that it is allegedly possible to win in a nuclear war and that a nuclear war can be of a limited nature. The idea is to accustom people to the thought that the atom bomb is harmless, as if it were a conventional instrument of politics. These arguments are permeated with complete disregard for the destiny of millions of people who are expected to sacrifice their lives to the insane plans of unleashing a nuclear war.

The stationing of warheads on land, under water and in the air already seems not enough to those who see our planet through a nuclear bomb sight. They are intoxicated by the space mirage of "star wars". Under the guise of false concern for "survival" they want to turn outer space into a launching site for aggression.

Hotbeds of internatioanl conflicts appear in different regions of the world through the fault of imperialism. Peoples of Central America have become victims of armed aggression. The brazen invasion of Grenada by U.S. troops has aroused universal indignation. The south of Africa has become one of the planet's flash points. New efforts are being made to whip up tension in Southeast Asia. The dangerous situation in the Middle East arouses alarm among all honest people in the world.

No sensible person today can fail to understand that international problems must not be solved by force of arms. The vicious circle of violence that threatens life itself on earth must be broken. It is only detente and the practical implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence that can avert the danger of the catastrophe looming over mankind. Otherwise the irreparable may happen, whether accidentally, or as a result of a chain reaction of events, or because of the malicious intent of those who do not belive in the people's ability to settle disputed problems and differences in a peaceful way.

We are confident that you American Jews, like all Americans and all people on earth, do not need war and do not need the destructive arms race. Who can feel safe knowing that ever new nuclear warheads are rolling off the conveyors of arms plants?

We Soviet people, more than any other people, experienced all the horrors of war. Twenty million Soviet people gave their lives in the struggle against German fascism. The Soviet and American peoples were then allies in the struggle against their common enemy, the brown plague of nazism, against those who nurtured plans of world domination, disguising them by demagogical talk about a "Jewish-Communist conspiracy".

Today we have a common enemy too, the threat of a world thermonuclear war. A nuclear catastrophe would turn our planet into a huge Auschwitz oven. Nazi genocide was directed against those nations the Nazis had declared "inferior", but nuclear genocide is directed against all the peoples of the world.

The multinational Soviet people unanimously speak out against war. We want there always to be peaceful skies above our planet, we do not want the tragedy that befell mankind forty years ago ever to be repeated. We want future generations to be rid of the nuclear mushroom spectre, and we say with every right and a clear conscience: "Do not believe those who are today spreading the myth of a 'Soviet threat'! The Soviet people do not need war!"

The principal course of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, whose goal is the preservation and consolidation of peace and the expansion and deepening of cooperation between nations, was clearly expressed and confirmed in the recent statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. We fully support this position which expresses the political will of all the Soviet people.

Like all Soviet people, we believe that peace on earth can only be ensured through talks whose goal is general and complete disarmament. As a first step towards a stable peace we are for halting the arms race as soon as possible, for immediately freezing the production of nuclear weapons. And we know that the idea of an arms freeze enjoys the support of most Americans, including influential circles of American Jews. Understandably, an arms freeze is not a goal in itself, it is only the beginning of the road which should lead to disarmament.

The Soviet Union has unilaterally undertaken a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and has tabled a draft declaration on the censure of nuclear war at the United Nations.

We are for concluding an agreement on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva as soon as possible. We believe that such as agreement should provide for a considerable reduction in the strategic forces of both sides with strict observance of the principle of equal security. Naturally, the agreement on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms must provide for reliable measures to verify its implementation. We believe that such an agreement would meet the interests of both the Soviet and the American people and of all mankind.

It is also necessary to take effective measures against attempts to turn outer space into an area of nuclear confrontation. The militarisation of outer space and the new round of the arms race, which is fraught with most dangerous consequences, should be prevented as soon as possible. Besides, it would consume tremendous resources which could be used for the benefit of mankind.

We are convinced that implementation of the proposals for the establishment of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world would be of great benefit. Be it northern Europe or the Balkans, the Middle East or the Indian Ocean, the proclaiming of any region of the world free of nuclear weapons would bring nearer the day when our planet would be rid of the nuclear menace.

We believe that the stationing of new nuclear missiles on the European Continent, where the forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty directly confront each other, must not be permitted. On the contrary, our view is that it is necessary to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons opposing each other in Europe. Any attempts to upset the existing balance of forces there could only lead to a heightening of international tension. It should be clear to all that the stationing of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles would increase the danger to the security not only of the Soviet Union, because our country would be forced to take countermeasures.

We do not regard the menace hanging over mankind as unavoidable. The taking of specific measures against the arms race and aimed at bringing about a relaxation of international tension -- that is the way out of the blind alley into which a return to the "cold war" can bring our planet. For a "cold war" could only too easily turn into a "shooting war."

Meanwhile certain forces are seeking to prevent reason for triumphing. The present U.S. Administration is conducting an unbridled propaganda campaign against the improvement of relations between the United States and the USSR, whipping up tension and slandering our country's domestic and foreign policies.

The attempts by certain quarters to explain their opposition to detente by hypocritical "concern for Soviet Jews" should especially be singled out. Under the false slogan of "protecting Soviet Jews" these quarters are coming out against any agreement between the United States and the USSR and in favour of the arms race.

We Soviet Jews do not need self-appointed "protectors" from across the ocean. We have no need to be protected from anyone or anything in our own country!

We understand that it may be difficult for some American Jews whose fathers and grandfathers fled from tsarist Russia to escape pogroms, to realize that the roots of national discord have long been eliminated in the Soviet Union. The reality fully refutes the slanders of Western propaganda to the effect that "official anti-Semitism" exists in the USSR. Only people who know nothing at all about the situation in our country can believe that invention. Any honest and unbiased person can easily see this. Our own lives also prove this.

Malicious slanders are being heaped upon our country to distract the attention of U.S. citizens from the struggle for peace and disarmament, to make people forget it was the Soviet Union that frustrated Hitler's plans for a "final solution of the Jewish question". The Soviet Army saved hundreds of thousands of Jews from extermination in Nazi death camps. Those waging the false campaign "in defence of Soviet Jews" are trying to erase this fact from human memory.

As slanderous are attempts to ascribe to the Soviet Union a desire "to destroy Israel". It is well known that the USSR has supported the United Nations resolution on granting the right to self-determination to the Jewish and Arab population of Palestine and on establishing a Jewish and an Arab state on Palestinian soil. We object not to the existence of the State of Israel, but against the attempts of its ruling circles to deprive the Palestinian people of their right to existence and to seize lands belonging to neighboring Arab states. The Soviet Union is working for a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East conflict. A stable peace in the Middle East can only be secured on the basis of taking account of the interests of all sides, including the people of the State of Israel and the Palestinian people.

The aggressive policy of the Israeli ruling elite arouses the indignation of the whole of world public opinion. It is opposed by democratic forces in Israel itself and by Jewish communities in many countries. The Israeli people can obtain lasting peace not through war but through negotiations with all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. A continuation of the aggressive policy and the dangerous game around nuclear weapons the Israeli rulers are engaged in can only lead that state to catastrophe.

American Jews and Jewish organizations should also think about the fate of Jews in Israel, since the policy of Israel's ruling circles, supported by the U.S. Administration, poses a threat to the very existence of that state. We consider essential the earliest possible resumption of collective efforts in search of peace in the Middle East. The struggle for a just settlement of the Middle East conflict is inseparable from the struggle for world peace.

Today, when every person on our planet should be aware of the danger looming over the world, a clear-cut question arises: Will American Jews allow themselves to be used by those who are pursuing a policy of sliding into a thermonuclear war in which mankind will perish, or will they make their contribution to the cause of lessening tension and preventing war, to the cause of international cooperation and friendship among nations?

We hope you will choose the second path, and, acting in the name of life and out of hatred for senseless death from a nuclear holocaust, you will speak out for peace, against the mounting danger of the extermination of mankind.

Time's running out! Delay works not for peace but for a terrible war.

We urge you to do everything you can, to use your authority, to show goodwill and, lastly, not to lose your sense of reason, in order to help accomplish mankind's most important task, that of safeguarding peace on earth.

D.N. Al	playwright
Y.K. Arnapolina	machine operator at the Birobidzhan hose factory, Hero of Socialist Labour
S.R. Aronov	member of the Collegium of the State Planning Committee of the Uzbek SSR, merited economist of Uzbekistan
A.Z. Astrakhan	Deputy minister of the coal industry of the Ukrainian SSR, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR

Z.I. Azgur	sculptor, Hero of Socialist Labour, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR
R.L. Barg	engineer at the quartz plant in Chernovtsiy, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR
B.F. Berlin	director of the Interschool Vocational Training and Occupational Guidance Centre for School Pupils in the Lenin district of Mogilev, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR
M.I. Blanter	composer, People's Artist of the USSR, Hero of Socialist Labour
A.F. Blyuger	Pro-rector of the Riga Medical Institute, member of the Academy of Sciences of the Latvian SSR, merited scientist, Latvian State Prize winner
G.L. Bondarevskiy	doctor of history, professor, merited scientist of the Russian Federation
A.Y. Braunshtein	member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Hero of Socialist Labour, Lenin and State Prize winner
M.D. Davitashvili	editor of the newspaper SOPLIS TSKHOVREBA, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR, merited journalist of Georgia
D.A. Dragunskiy	colonel-general of the Armoured Corps, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union
Y.A. Dyshkin	major-general of the Medical Corps, Hero of the Soviet Union
M.V. Fainshtein	worker at the Frunze Furniture Factory in Kishinev, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian SSR
Y.I. Garbrilovich	script writer, Hero of Socialist Labour, winner of state prizes
P.V. Gelman	candidate of economics, assistant professor, former army pilot, Hero of the Soviet Union
G.B. Gofman	writer, Hero of the Soviet Union
Y.I. Goldberg	lieutenant-general
S.A. Granovskiy	leading engineer at the Leningrad Metal Works, Lenin and State Prize winner
Y.G. Gurvich	director of the State Information Agency of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR
M.I. Kabachnik	member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Hero of Socialist Labour, Lenin and State Prize winner

V.G. Kalner	deputy chief engineer at the Likhachev Motor Works in Moscow, doctor of technical sciences, professor, USSR State Prize winner
I.D. Kapustin	head of the Central Board of Statistics of the Tajik SSR, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Tajik SSR
A.F. Kats	chief director of the Riga State Theatre of Russian Drama, People's Artist of the Latvian SSR
L.Y. Kerbel	People's Artist of the USSR, member of the USSR Academy of Arts, Lenin and State Prize winner
Y.A. Kolesnikov	writer
E.S. Kolmanovskiy	composer, People's Artist of the RSFSR
Y.I. Kopylov	machine operator at the Lenin's Behests Collective Farm, Birobidzhan District, Jewish Autonomous Region, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation
M.B. Krupin	journalist, candidate of law
M.A. Levitskiy	captain of a TU-154 airliner of the Dushanbe branch of Aeroflot, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Tajik SSR
B.L. Livshits	major-general of the Engineering Corps, merited builder of the Russian Federation
Y.S. Mazin	manager of the Voiskovitsiy Poultry Farm, Gatchina District, Leningrad region
B.I. Medovar	department head at the Patron Institute of Electrical Welding of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR
I.I. Mints	member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Hero of Socialist Labour, Lenin and State Prize winner
T.I. Oizerman	member of the USSR Acedemy of Sciences, professor, Lomonosov State University, Moscow
B. I. Pinkhasov	doctor of law, director of Forensics Research Institute, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR
M.I. Prudkin	People's Artist of the USSR, winner of USSR state prizes
A.I. Raikin	People's Artist of the USSR, Hero of Socialist Labour
I.S. Ravich	deputy minister of communications of the USSR
B.Y. Reznik	department head at the Pirogov Medical Institute, Odessa, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR

L.B. Shapiro	First secretary of the Regional CPSU Committee of the Jewish Autonomous Region, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet
L.B. Shkolnik	editor of the newspaper BIROBIDZHANER SHTERN
Y.A. Shnaiderman	manager of the Birobidzhan Shoe Factory
T.S. Solodar	writer, Leninist Komsomol Prize Winner
I.R. Tsubis	engineer at the Borets Production Amalgamation, Moscow
B.K. Vainshtein	member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, director of the Crystallography Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences
A.L. Vergelis	Poet, editor of the journal SOVIETISHE HEIMLAND
Y.I. Vernikov	major-general of the Air Force, Hero of the Soviet Union, merited test pilot of the USSR
B.Y. Yefimov	People's Artist of the USSR, member of the USSR Academy of Arts
A.G. Zarkhi	film director, People's Artist of the USSR, Hero of Socialist Labour, winner of state prizes
G.O. Zimanas	doctor of philosophy, professor, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR
S.L. Zivs	doctor of law, professor, merited scientist of the Russian Federation

CPSU SENDS 'CORDIAL GREETINGS' TO CPUSA CONGRESS

LD092251 Moscow TASS in English 2204 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- On behalf of the 18-million-strong party of the Soviet Communists, the Central Committee of the CPSU sent cordial greetings to the 23rd National Congress of the Communist Party USA and to all the American Communists it represents.

"Your congress is taking place in a highly tense international situation for which the most aggressive circles of imperialism are to blame," the message says. "The Soviet Communists hold in high esteem the active antiwar work of the American comrades. They know with what sense of responsibility for the future of your people, for peace and security of all peoples, you are -- in the arduous conditions, under the constant fire of slander and intimidation -- fighting against the pernicious policies of the arms race, provocations and incitement of hatred for the socialist countries, against the preparation of a nuclear war that would spell catastrophe for the entire modern civilization".

"One historic merit of the American Communists is their selfless struggle for friendship between the American and Soviet peoples, for mutual understanding and normal relations between the USA and the USSR. The American Communists were the first in the United States to understand the importance of this problem for the entire world community and for progress and peace in the whole world, and have made an immense contribution to all the positive elements that have developed in the Soviet-U.S. relations over the decades", the message says.

The CPSU Central Committee wished the American Communists successes in their activities, and enhanced positions and authority for the Communist Party USA for the benefit of the American people -- the cause of peace, democracy and social progress.

Soviet Journalists Said Barred

LD100758 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Report by Yevgeniy Petko, Moscow Radio correspondent in the United States, on opening of Communist Party United States congress; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The congress of the Communist Party of the United States opens at 2200 this evening Moscow time, and will last 3 days. The American authorities did not allow Soviet journalists to be present to cover the work of the forum of communists directly in Cleveland where it is being held. This once again characterizes the atmosphere in the United States these days, when, at the instigation of the authorities, there is in the country an activization of the most double-dyed reaction and at the same time progressive forces are subjected to discrimination.

TRUDEAU ADVOCATES CONTINUED U.S.-USSR DIALOGUE

LD092111 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Brussels November 9 TASS -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau visiting in Belgium declared for the continuation of a dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States even if the talks in Geneva fail.

The head of the Canadian Government is touring a number of West European states. During the tour he will visit a number of West European countries where new U.S. medium-range missiles are to be deployed in accordance with the plans of the United States and NATO.

Speaking at a press conference in Brussels today, Trudeau stressed that he had come to Western Europe to submit a number of proposals which, in his opinion, might ease the existing East-West tensions. He said that it is necessary to do everything possible to reduce the nuclear arsenals in Europe.

REAGAN'S TRIP TO JAPAN REPORTED, ASSESSED

'Protest' Marks Arrival

LD091619 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo November 9 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrived here today for a five-day visit to Japan on the first leg of his Far Eastern tour also to include South Korea. The chief objective of his trip to Tokyo and Seoul, according to news analysts, is to instigate their militarist preparations and establish a tripartite aggressive alliance spearheaded against sovereign states in Asia and the Pacific.

According to newspaper reports, Reagan will press during his talks in Tokyo for Japan's more active involvement in U.S. military-strategic plans and demand that it increase further its military spending. In an interview with the Japanese television company Fuji Terebi, he made a provocative call for "a strong Japan" and "highly praised" Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's course towards turning the Japnaese islands into a U.S. "unsinkable aircraft carrier."

The Japanese armed forces, Reagan said, should assume as soon as possible the "defence" of the sea lanes in the Pacific, 1,000 miles off the Japanese coasts.

The Japanese are seriously concerned over the attempts by overseas strategists to turn their country into a Pentagon nuclear missile launching pad. The United States has already started preparations for deploying nuclear-capable F-16 fighter bombers in the north of Honshu Island. Strike warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet frequently call at Japanese ports. Starting from mid-1984, these ships will be armed with Tomahawk cruise missiles, including those with nuclear warheads.

The American President also intends to "discuss in detail" questions related to the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. According to remarks made by U.S. officials, the Japanese leaders will be assured that the United States "fully takes into account" at the Geneva talks the interests of its Far Eastern partner, displaying a "global approach" to these talks. This approach serves for the U.S. Administration as a pretext for torpedoing the Geneva talks.

Laying main emphasis on the issues of strengthening the military-strategic alliance, Reagan and Nakasone are seeking to move into the background acute trade and economic contradictions between the two countries. During the first eight months of this year alone, the U.S. deficit in trade with Japan reached nearly 14 billion dollars and is still rising. The harassing problems of bilateral trade, that are becoming chronic, notes the newspaper NIKKAN KOKYO SHIMBUN, cannot be resolved at the talks and will inevitably mar Japanese-American relations.

Japan's democratic public have met the U.S. President with mass meetings and demonstrations of protest. Thousands of Japanese took to the streets today to denounce the policy of armaments and rude interference in the internal affairs of independent states pursued by the Reagan administration and express their resolute protest against Washington's attempts to make Japan cooperate ever more actively in U.S. imperialism's dangerous advantures. In a bid to abate the wave of anti-American protests, the authorities undertook unprecedented "security measures" having mobilised 90,000 policemen for this purpose. All approaches to Haneda Airport within the radius of three kilometres were blocked by police units.

The same reception is expected in South Korea where public protests are mounting against the U.S. all-round support for the dictatorial clique of Chon Tu-hwan.

Seeks 'Aggressive Alliance'

LD091959 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 9 TASS -- President of the United States Reagan today arrived on a four-day visit in Japan, the first lap of his Far Eastern tour during which he will also visit South Korea. The main aim of President Reagan's tour is to step up the militaristic preparations of Tokyo and Seoul to gear Asia, following Western Europe and Central America, to Washington's global strategy aimed at the confrontation with the forces of socialism, progress and peace.

According to press reports, during the talks President Reagan intends to place a special emphasis on the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons, including first strike weapons, at bases in Asia. The United States thus intends to place its allies under a reply strike while avoiding that strike itself. Thus, Washington's plans create a serious threat to peace and security of countries of the Far East.

Another aim of the visit that has been started is to knock together the United States-Japan-South Korea aggressive alliance. According to the existing information, Reagan intends to compel Japan to make more vigorous efforts towards the creation of a tripartite military-political structure. Washington would like its partners to shoulder the "responsibility" for the preservation of pro-American regimes in a given region. The U.S. mass media admit in this connection that President Reagan is not averse to applying the so-called "Grenadian experience" to Asia and the Pacific. It is, specifically, expected that Japan will help ensure a greater manoeuverability of U.S. Armed Forces in an emergency in south-western part of the Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

But Grenada's example shows to what dangerous consequences such "partnership" can lead...in crisis situations, the way it happened in the case with the intervention against Grenada. Washington makes decisions without any considerations for the interests of adjacent countries, much less consulting them, and Japan will hardly be shown greater consideration than Britain was shown during the Grenadian events.

It is not accidental that Japan's democratic public met the transoceanic visitor with mass meetings and demonstrations of protest. On November 9, thousands of Japanese went into the streets of Tokyo to condemn the policy of the arms race and gross interference in internal affairs of independent states, the policy conducted by the Reagan administration, and to make a resolute protest against Washington's attempts to make Japan an even more active accomplice in the dangerous ventures of U.S. imperialism.

Aims 'To Strengthen' Ties

LD092344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] U.S. President Reagan's Asiatic tour has begun today. Our correspondent Igor Vykhukholev reports from Tokyo:

[Vykhukholev] Reagan has made in Japan the first step of his 6-day journey, which will also take him to South Korea. Here he will hold three rounds of talks with Prime Minister Nakasone. During them discussion will take place on various aspects of bilateral relations and also the main problems of international life, including relations between East and West and the question of the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

As observers here are noting, the main aim of Reagan's present trip is to strengthen political and military ties with the Japanese and South Korean Governments, and to accelerate the cobbling of an aggressive trilateral alliance on this basis. It is expected that at talks in Tokyo Reagan will place the main emphasis on the demand for Japan to strengthen the process of building up its weapons and to switch in more widely to the U.S. adventurist strategy. These forecasts are more than realistic.

In January this year, at his first meeting with Reagan in Washington, Nakasone promised to turn Japan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier of the United States. Since then much has been done in order to carry out that promise. Twice during the last 7 months, following a break of almost 15 years, American nuclear aircraft carriers have entered Japanese ports. Next year they will continue their visits here with Tomahawk cruise missiles on board. Parallel with this, active preparation is underway for the deployment in north Japan of F-16 fighter-bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons. And Nakasone's support for American plans to deploy nuclear missiles in West Europe, expressed at the second meeting with Reagan during the Williamburg conference, has allowed Washington to state openly its desire to install cruise missiles in Japan too.

The present top level meeting will undoubtedly become a new step toward the implementation of these dangerous plans. A mighty 15,000-strong protest demonstration has taken place in Tokyo against the visit of the American President. At a meeting in the center of the capital speakers branded Reagan as an aggressor and demanded the annulment of the Japanese-American security treaty and an end to involving Japan in the U.S. murderous nuclear strategy.

DPRK PAPER ATTACKS REAGAN FAR EAST TOUR AIMS

PM091251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "For Militarist Purposes: Article in NODONG SINMUN"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Nov -- The goal of Reagan's forthcoming trip to Asia is to expand the U.S. military presence in the region, the newspaper NODONG SINMUN writes. Exposing the U.S. Administration's plans which are hostile to the Asian peoples, the Workers Party of Korea's Central Committee organ notes that Washington's policy threatens peace on the continent. The U.S. President is trying to make the White House's Asian strategy ever more bellicose and adventurist in character. This is borne out by the plans to deploy in Asian waters an armada of warships headed by the nuclear aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" and the battleship "New Jersey." In Asia and the Pacific, and above all in Japan, new Pentagon bases are being built and the existing ones expanded. Washington is stating its intention to deploy cruise missiles and neutron weapons in South Korea.

In Tokyo Reagan intends to highlight a strengthening of the U.S.-Japanese military alliance, demands for pushing ahead with Japan's rearmament, and turning the country into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." The United States also reckons on using Japan's territory and its manpower and material resources for war preparations. The Pentagon is actively striving to create a trilateral Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance.

The people of the Asian countries protest the aggressive goals of the trip by the head of the U.S. Administration.

DPRK SCORES BURMA'S SEVERANCE OF TIES

PM091757 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Statement by DPRK Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Nov -- As KCNA has reported, the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement on the Burmese Government's decision to sever diplomatic relations with the DPRK in connection with the explosion in Rangoon which resulted in the deaths of high-ranking members of the South Korean regime.

The DPRK Government, the statement says, resolutely repudiates this move by the Burmese Government as being an unjust act which disregards international law and international custom and insults the dignity and prestige of the DPRK. The document emphasizes the groundlessness of attempts to ascribe to the DPRK the responsibility for the Rangoon incident, which "from the start to finish was carried out in accordance with Chon Tu-hwan's scenario."

Immediately following the occurrence, the statement observes, the South Korean authorities made slanderous accusations against the DPRK, having called upon the U.S. and Japanese authorities to exert pressure on the course of the investigation. The incident was utilized to fuel an unbridled anti-DPRK campaign in South Korea.

Full responsibility for all the consequences is borne by the South Korean puppets and by the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reaction which are inciting them, the DPRK Foreign Ministry statement exphasizes in conclusion.

DPRK HITS 'PROVOCATIVE' U.S. BUILDUP IN S. KOREA

LD091504 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 TASS -- The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) reports about new provocative manoeuvres conducted by U.S. and South Korean troops in regions adjoining the Demilitarised Zone between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korea.

In recent time, KCNA points out, the American occupation troops and the army of the puppet Seoul regime conduct increasingly more exercises, provocations are staged and anti-communist hysteria is incited among the South Korean population. The current war games and the heightening of tension have been timed to coincide with U.S. President Ronald Reagan's upcoming visit to Seoul.

The aims of his trip are obvious, writes the newspaper NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea. Washington assigns South Korea the role of staging area for fighting against freedom-loving peoples and national liberation movements.

The Pentagon is building up its armed forces and armaments in the south of the Korean peninsula. It maintains there a 40,000-strong expedition corps. Of particular danger are the plans of the American military to site medium-range Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in South Korea.

Reagan's visit has also another aim, that of knocking together a tripartite military alliance between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul which is assigned an important role in U.S. imperialism's aggressive expansionist plans. The U.S. President wants to push its partners towards the earliest implementation of these designs, which would enhance the threat to peace and security not only in the region, but also worldwide.

MORE ON NURIYEV ROLE AT MPRP CONSTRUCTION EVENT

PM091513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Great Event"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Nov -- A meeting has been held here to mark the commissioning of the housing construction combine presented by the USSR as a gift to the Mongolian people.

The meeting was attended by Y. Tsedenbal, general Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium; J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; and a Soviet delegation headed by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

In his speech J. Batmonh expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and all Soviet people for their selfless assistance and support in the cause of the building of socialism on Mongolian soil. The all-round Soviet-Mongolian cooperation is the most important factor for the creation of the material and technical base of socialism in Mongolia.

The Mongolian working people, he stressed, totally and fully support Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement and the new peace initiatives put forward in the Soviet leader's replies to PRAVDA's questions. The Mongolian people, together with all peace-loving forces on the planet, resolutely condemn the militarist course of imperialist reactionary circles and will make every effort to prevent nuclear catastrophe.

MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-SRV TREATY

PM091519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] The Hoa Binh hydroelectric power complex, the Pha Lai heat and power station, the opencut and underground coal mines, the Bimson cement plant -- these and dozens of other major projects in socialist Vietnam are being constructed with the Soviet Union's technical assistance.

Numerous facts of the constantly developing Soviet-Vietnamese relations of fraternal friendship were cited at a festive meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people devoted to the fifth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries. It was held 1 November in the Hall of Columns in the House of Union.

Seated in the presidium were V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations. Also present was Nguyen Van Quang, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and a delegation from the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society.

U.S. 'MILITARIZATION' OF PAKISTAN DECRIED

PM091552 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Veniamin Shurygin "Commentator's Column": "Why They Are Being Armed"]

[Text] According to agency reports, the U.S. Government has approved the sale to Pakistan of Mohawk reconnaissance planes, which are equipped with the latest apparatus and can also be used as long-range bombers. This news appeared in the press literally a few days after the report of the signing of a military deal between the United States and Pakistan for the delivery to Islamabad of U.S. sea-based Harpoon missiles. In this way the policy of militarizing Pakistan is being implemented, which, in Washington's schemes, is an important element in the plans to turn that country into a reliable proponent of the U.S. expansionist imperialist policy in Asia.

In recent years the arming of Pakistan has been proceeding at a rapid pace. In the current fiscal year, for instance, about one-third of the entire state budget there has been earmarked for military purposes -- 10 percent more than last year. As part of the $3.2 billion economic deal imposed by Washington, U.S. tanks, armored personnel carriers, helicopters, and other military hardware are being delivered to Pakistan. Nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers have already been received.

No wonder that Pakistan's per capita military spending is among the highest in the world. It eats up more than 10 percent of GNP, and is a heavy burden on the economy of this country, where national income is only $350 per person per year and around 70,000 people die annually from tuberculosis alone. Suffice it to say that Pakistan's foreign debt has reached $11 billion, having almost doubled in the past 6 years.

The course of militarization that the present Pakistani military regime is following is inevitably leading to an increase in Pakistan's economic and political dependence on the United States. And it is fueling an atmosphere of tension and suspicion in relations with neighboring countries. The stepping up of the expensive arms race also creates the real threat of direct intervention by Washington in South Asia. All this runs counter to Pakistan's national interests and the cause of peace and security in Asia and the world as a whole. That is why, as the recent antigovernment demonstrations show, Pakistan is seeing a growth of anti-American feelings -- an indicator that the country's popular masses are against its being further drawn to the orbit of U.S. imperialist geopolitics.

SPK REPORT ON THAI KAMPUCHEA PROVOCATIONS CITED

LD091819 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Phnom Penh November 9 TASS -- The Thai military continue provocations on the borders of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Kampuchean news agency SPK reports that in October the Thai airforce planes and helicopters intruded into the republic's airspace more than 30 times. The Thai ships, including warships, violated the sea borders of the People's Republic of Kampuchea more than 500 times. On October 19 the Thai warships entered the territorial waters of Kampuchea and shelled one of the coastal districts of Koh Kong Province.

There were also about 200 artillery bombardments of border regions of the provinces of Siemreap, Preahvihear, Battambang and Pursat. It is said in the agency's report that the attempts of the bandits and Khmer reactionary groupings to penetrate the Kampuchean territory under the cover of the artillery fire were cut short by the Kampuchean border guards.

DRA PAPER SAYS PEACE WANTED WITH PAKISTAN, IRAN

LD091826 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Kabul November 9 TASS -- Despite the fact that Afghanistan has been subjected to an undeclared war by the imperialist forces headed by the USA and waging the war against Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan and Iran, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan firmly adheres to its policy of peace, friendship and of the establishment of good-neighborly relations with these two countries. This is said in the editorial article of the KABUL NEW TIMES. The article says that after the April Revolution Afghanistan's foreign policy has undergone considerable changes in the interests of peace and security on earth. It is based on the principles of peace, peaceful coexistence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs of other states. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan fully adheres to the principles of the United Nations Charter and attaches great significance to conducting the policy of active and positive neutrality.

The purposes and the fundamentals of the foreign policy of new Afghanistan are recorded in the basic principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which play the role of the country's provisional Constitution, were set out many times in various state documents and statements of its leaders. The whole world is aware that international reaction and imperialism headed by the United States interfere directly in the affairs of independent and sovereign Afghanistan, that they are conducting a large-scale propaganda campaign against the government, people and party of Afghanistan, against the April Revolution, the newspaper writes.

International reaction and imperialism increased the supply of the Afghan counter-revolution with weapons, armed Pakistan heavily, thus creating a serious threat to peace and security in the region. Despite this the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan continues the efforts in the interests of the well-being of the Afghan people, in the interests of preserving peace and security, ensuring independence of the republic, national sovereignty and protection of the gains of the revolution.

BULGARIA APPROVES RESULTS OF CEMA SESSION

PM091054 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Must Be Strengthened"]

[Text] Sofia, 4 Nov -- The BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Bulgarian Council of Ministers have discussed the results of the 37th CEMA session held in Berlin and have approved the Bulgarian delegation's activity.

A report distributed here notes that the decisions adopted at the session are of great signifiance for further strengthening cooperation among the CEMA countries and promote the intensification of production, the rational use of fuel and raw materials, and the development of agriclture's material and technical base with the aim of satisfying more fully the demands of the socialist community state's populations.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Bulgarian Council of Ministers expressed full support for the statement by the heads of governments of the CEMA states adopted at the session, which opposed the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This statement reaffirms the fraternal countries' will and determination to do their utmost to preserve and strengthened world peace, security, and cooperation among the peoples.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Bulgarian Council of Ministers stressed the great significance of the forthcoming top-level CEMA economic conference and expressed the confidence that it will be a new move toward deepening socialist economic integration and in the cause of further strengthening the socialist community countries' unity and cohension.

SOLOMENTSEV RECEIVES BULGARIA, GDR AWARDS

PM091051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under the general heading "High Awards"]

[Text] Sofia, 7 Nov -- By a decree of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Georgi Dimitrov order has been awarded to M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, for his services and contribution to the development of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and comprehensive cooperatinn between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the USSR and in connection with his 70th birthday.

Berlin, 7 Nov -- The GDR State Council has awarded the Karl Marx Order to M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, for his years-long active work in leading state and party positions and for his contribution to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, and in connection with his 70th birthday.

POLAND PROTESTS TO U.S. SANCTIONS REPORTED

PM091620 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Polish Government Protest"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Nov -- The Polish Foreign Ministry has delivered a Polish Government protest note to the U.S. Government. The note points out that since 13 December 1981 the U.S. Government has used unfriendly sanctions with regard to Poland, at variance with international law in the sphere of political, economic, and scientific ties, as well as in other fields. Moreover, the U.S. Government has appealed to a number of states, above all NATO countries, to take similar measures, although the Polish authorities have repeatedly made known that the decision to introduce a temporary state of martial law was not aimed at any state and was caused by the initial situation in Poland.

These illegal measures have found expression in the U.S. Administration's stopping the implementation of bilateral agreements, specifically in air communications and fishing along the U.S. coast. Previously agreed credits have been blocked and supplies of feed and various kinds of raw materials have been stopped, which has caused a reduction in the level of production, including production which is of great significance for supplying the population. The sanctions and other unfriendly acts have affected the whole Polish people, causing a reduction in its standard of living and deepening the difficulties of everyday life. All this has caused and is continuing to cause serious damage amounting to billions of dollars to the Polish economy. The United States has partially captured such traditional Polish trading markets as that of coal. The U.S. Administration is still maintaining unfriendly measures with regard to Poland.

These measures contradict the basic principles and norms of international law. They are a serious violation of the provisions of the UN Charter, in particular, Article 1 Item 2, as well as the provisions contained in the Helsinki Conference Final Act, especially Principle I concerning sovereign equality and respect of the rights inherent to sovereignty, principle VI on noninterference in internal affairs, and Principle IX concerning cooperation between states.

The Polish Government has expressed a firm protest at the American Administration's policy of sanctions and other unfriendly measures with regard to Poland and interference in its internal affairs. Washington has no formal legal, political, still less a moral right for these measures. The Polish Government has demanded the urgent lifting of all sanctions and other unfriendly measures, as well as the halting of any attempts at interference in Poland's internal affairs, including propaganda aggression by means of Radio Free Europe and Voice of America.

The Polish Government has reserved the right to raise the question of the damage caused to Poland as a result of the U.S. Administration's illegal measures.

HUNGARIAN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON POWER STATION

PM091450 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

["IZVESTIYA Interview" with Lajos Mehes, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and Hungarian industry minister, by own correspondent S. Dardykin: "The Hungarian Nuclear Power Station in Operation!" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Budapest -- Up to now Paks has been described as Hungary's biggest construction project.

As from 3 November it is necessary to get used to its other role -- that of an enterprise in operation, that of the flagship of the Hungarian power industry. Construction workers have timed the ceremonial commissioning of the Paks AES first power unit -- the main Soviet-Hungarian cooperation project -- to coincide with the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

IZVESTIYA own correspondent S. Dardykin has asked Lajos Mehes, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and Hungarian industry minister, to say something about the Paks Nuclear Power Station's importance for the Hungarian national economy.

[Lajos Mehes] The commissioning of the Paks Nuclear Power Station and the electricity generation which has started there are an important event in many respects. In Hungary the peak loads in the power grid have increased more than tenfold over the past three decades, from 486 to 5,107 megawatts. And if estimates are based on the rate of increase then by 1990 -- despite all current and planned economy measures -- they will reach 7,080 megawatts. Were we to attempt to satisfy the growing needs for electricity through traditional types of fuel, the burden resulting from the increased prices of energy sources, even given the fullest possible utilization of domestic resources, would be more than our national economy could bear. But it is not these considerations alone which emphasize the significance of the present event. Paks is also an important milestone in the history of the Hungarian power industry. Built with Soviet assistance and the participation of the CEMA member countries, the Paks AES marks our country's entry into the nuclear age. Nuclear technology and nuclear hardware, being in the forefront of world technical progress, act as a booster to industrial development. We are confident that they will have a boosting effect also on the development of Hungarian industry.

Question: In recent years Hungary has achieved substantial results in the rational utilization and saving of energy. How will the Paks Power Station contribute to the fulfillment of the government's power industry program?

Answer: Indeed, remarkable results have been achieved. Over the past few years energy consumption has been reduced in our country not only per unit of industrial output, but also in absolute terms. But the overall consumption of electricity continued to increase. As I mentioned earlier, the peak loads in the Hungarian power grid will reach 7,080 megawatts in 7 years' time. Moreover, the structure of the network of our traditional power stations can by no means be described as optimal as regards the fuel used. Around 50 percent of all capacities in the power industry operate on liquid fuel and gas. And these are our most up-to-date power stations. In this situation we will gain greatly by being able to meet additional demand for electricity entirely through using nuclear energy. Thanks to the economy-conscious, high-quality labor of construction workers and operational personnel, the Paks AES will generate considerably more electricity than planned even this year. And the 1.6 billion killowatt-hours specified in the plan represent in themselves a savings of 380,000 metric tons of oil. When the construction of the Paks AES' subsequent stages is completed, the station will cover approximately one-fourth of the country's electricity requirements.

Question: As is known, the Paks AES is a new venture in socialist economic integration. Paks is a kind of dress rehearsal for future multilateral cooperation by CEMA member countries in the construction of nuclear power stations. What will be Hungary's and Hungarian industry's share in this cooperation?

Answer: Paks represents a qualitatively new stage in the socialist countries' production sharing, since its construction coincides with the implementation of the multilateral agreement an cooperation in nuclear power engineering signed between the CEMA states and Yugoslavia in 1979.

Each of the countries which signed this agreement either has already supplied, or will supply, diverse equipment for the Paks AES power units. Naturally, this means that within the framework of multilateral specialization the Hungarian industry will begin to supply similar equipment in considerable quantities to the other parties to the agreement. Our machine-building industry is currently specializing simultaneously in the manufacture of several types of basic equipment for nuclear power stations. We produce various machines that are used in repair work on AES, robots for use inside nuclear power stations for loading and unloading reactor [reaktivnyy] fuel elements, special conveyers and water purifying equipment. This is how matters stand at present. But we have every opportunity to join in the specialized production of control and monitoring systems for AES. All of this is indubitably of enormous importance for Hungarian industry.

Question: What are the future prospects of Paks?

Answer: Four power units with a total capacity of 1,760 megawatts are currently under construction at the Paks Nuclear Power Station. The first unit is already generating electricity, the second unit is in preparation for startup, and construction work continues on the remaining two units. However, the commissioning of all four power units will by no means mark the completion of the Paks AES. Hungary is a small country and has relatively few areas suitable for the construction of nuclear power stations, as regards the availability of the necessary water resources, connection to power grids, and meteorological, geological, and other conditions. At the Paks site, which was chosen with the participation and considerable assistance of Soviet experts, there is space for the construction of subsequent power units. And this potential must be put to maximum use, as sober calculations dictate. For this reason it is planned in the future, in accordance with the demand for electricity and the potential of the national economy, to erect new "1 million" power units with a capacity of 1,000 megawatts each. A considerable part of the Paks infrastructure, for instance the canal constructed to supply water from the Danube to cover the vast requirement for water, has been set up with this prospect in mind. The huge project has also opened up extensive opportunities for Paks, which has grown from an insignificant fishing village into a modern city. The nuclear power station itself and the leading technical culture and the highly developed infrastructure that have arrived in its wake passes colossal potential for future development.

BULGARIAN-ROMANIAN BALKANS TALKS 'CORDIAL'

LD071442 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia November 7 TASS -- The Governments of Bulgaria and Romania support the idea of turning the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear weapons. They express the determination to press for the realisation of this idea in the interests of ensuring peace and security in that region.

According to the Bulgarian news agency BTA, this was stressed during consultations between delegations of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the two countries who completed consultations in Bucharest yesterday. During the consultations Bulgaria and Romania discussed the situation in the Balkans. The Bulgarian delegation to the consultations was led by Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and the Romanian delegation by Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Romania.

The talks between the two ministers passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

BULGARIAN LINK IN 1981 POPE SHOOTING DISMISSED

LD071324 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Rome November 7 TASS -- There are more and more hard facts showing convincingly that the evidence of Turkish terrorist Agca concerning the involvement of Bulgarian citizens in his May 1981 attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II is a pile of lies "prompted" to him by Italian special services on instructions of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. One more of his "revelations" proved to be a lie when tested. In his testimony Agca repeatedly maintained that he had twice visited Ferdinando Gagliani street in Rome where he had had secret meetings with Bulgarian officials in Italy including S. Antonov, representative of the Bulgarian airline.

The authorities staged the following experiment which proved that Agca's words are a lie: In the early hours last Sunday heavily guarded Agca was escorted to Ferdinando Gagliani street and asked to show the house where the meeting had allegedly been held. The plates showing the numbers of houses in the streets were covered with pieces of board. Accompanied by police agents, Agca strolled the entire length of the street without stopping. And only when he was walking back he pointed to a house...but it was a wrong one.

This is not the first time the Turkish terrorist gets mixed in his evidence. He, for example, failed to find the cafe where he had allegedly had a meeting with S. Antonov shortly before his attack on the Pope. He failed to pass off Antonov's wife as "one of the leaders of the conspiracy." It was proved that at the time she had been staying in Sofia. His other "accusations" similarly hold no water. To enumerate them all, according to the newspaper LA REPUBBLICA, is too tedious a job. It is not accidental that Agca was accused of perjury by the Italian judicial authorities.

One thing is quite clear amid this mountain of lies and inventions. The local press has more than once written that Agca's evidence was "prompted" to him in good time by Italian secret services who "brain-washed" the terrorist on instructions of the CIA.

This is precisely why the lawyers of S. Antonov, who has been staying in jail for one year now on framed-up charges, have once again pleaded for the release of their client.

UK NAVY'S PACIFIC PORT CALLS CRITICIZED

PM091141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 7

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch under the rubric "Pertinent Remarks": "Zigzags of the 'Orient Express'"]

[Text] Manila -- Just as it did in the old colonial times when Britannia ruled the waves and the sun never set on its imperial possessions, London has equipped a naval expedition and sent it on its way to foreign shores. Squadrons of ships will visit former British colonies of Singapore and Malaysia, will drop anchor in Philippine ports, and will then sail on to Australia and New Zealand. The aircraft carrier "Invincible" will plow the waves at the armada's head, with a dozen ships sailing in its wake.

The flotilla is commanded by Admiral D. Black, who "excelled" during the Falklands adventure. The expedition has received the codename -- not without colonial connotations -- "Orient Express." The only thing is that the "Express" has been ordered not to hurry and to spend more time standing still than in moving onward. It is reported that the Pacific campaign will last about 7 months.

The newspapers write that, feeling nostalgic for times past, Britain has started to show its muscle off the former colonies' shores, and they are asking: Why did London send its armada off to distant shores? Firstly, to "strengthen friendship and maintain good relations," as Adm Black explained, without batting an eyelid, to journalists who went abroad the "Invincible" in Singapore. Secondly, to "stress" the British naval presence. Thirdly, to conduct joint sea-air exercises. Finally, having seen two Russian submarines in the ocean depths, the Falklands "hero" announced that it is time to show the Soviets that Britannia, even though she no longer rules all the waves, still remains afloat.

In addition to resolving purely military tasks, the admiral has been instructed to show inventiveness in the commercial sphere. Funds are running short and it would be no bad thing if some military output could be sold to the former colonies. That is why the aircraft carrier has become also a floating arms exhition. Please step down to the hold, the salesman-admiral invites, our latest products are on show there. They are murderously effective.

Observers note that while Washington is getting bogged down ever deeper into the acts of aggression unleashed against Lebanon and Grenada, its junior partner has been assigned the mission of inspecting the ocean expanses, affirming NATO's intention to expand its sphere of activity, and at the same time galvanizing the "five-sided defense agreement" uniting Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, and Singapore.

There have also been reports that the expedition has been timed to coincide with the talks on the forthcoming return of Hong Kong to China. Britain, of course, wants to hold on to Hong Kong by any means, or at least to retain some positions there. There is talk that, in clinging to the last Asian outpost of the empire, London -- where some people are still intoxicated by the "Falklands" operation -- has decided to maintain a squadron in the region as an "argument." Is it possible that the people on the banks of the Thames have failed to learn any lessons from the Falklands adventure? -- the observers ask. It appears that they have learned one lesson. It was formulated with military bluntness by Admiral Black: The lesson of the "Battle of the Falklands" is that the Royal Navy must be always prepared to fight in distant waters.

Does that mean that the British armada is preparing for new battles off foreign shores?

BUNDESTAG DEBATE ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT PREVIEWED

LD092106 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn November 9 TASS -- West German mass media are concentrating on the upcoming debate, due on November 21 and 22, in the FRG Bundestag on deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in that country. The opinion here is that whether green light is given to emplacing U.S. nuclear first-strike missiles in FRG territory with all the ensuing implications, and whether or not a situation will develop, favouring continuation of the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitations in Europe -- will largely depend on the Bundestag.

Many FRG politicians, including Willy Brandt, Hans Jochen Vogel, Egon Bahr and others, are speaking up in favour of continuation of the Soviet-American talks, now in progress in Geneva, instead of embarking on deployment of "Pership-G" and cruise missiles in West German territory. They are calling on Bundestag deputies to vote against the resolution approving that deployment. Thus, even back in September, speaking in Bundestag, Egon Bahr who is an expert on disarmament of the SPD parliamentary faction said an unequivocal "no" to NATO's missile nuclear plan.

The initiators of the "Krefeld Appeal", signed by over five million West Germans, and the Deutscher Gewerkshaftsbund, (DBG), an influential public organisation, have also appealed to Bundestag deputies to votes against deployment of new U.S. missiles. They say that the burden of deciding whether or not first strike nuclear weapons will be deployed in the FRG rests with the ruling coalition, and regard the appearance of new U.S. missiles on the European continent as a step hostile to the cause of peace.

It is emhasized here that the new U.S. missiles, should they be emplaced in Western Europe, will make impossible the continuation of the Geneva talks. The fact needs to be taken into account. On the other hand, it is also indicated that if the USA abstains from embarking on actual missile deployment, the talks may become a forum for continuing the discussion of the question of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Vogel on Euromissiles

LD091358 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn November 9 TASS -- Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the parliamentary group of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, has supported the taking into account of British and French nuclear missile potentials at the disarmament talks. Talking with journalists in Bonn, he stressed that the U.S. should make a binding statement on its agreement to do so. This commitment could open the way to reaching an agreement at the Geneva talks, H.J. Vogel underlined.

According to Vogel, during the discussion in Bundestag of the state of things at the Geneva talks, which is planned to be held on November 21-22, it will be necessary to thoroughly analyse these talks. Stressing in this connection that the statement of the NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns to the effect that the NATO bloc is going to start the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe on November 22, H.J. Vogel pointed out that in these conditions a discussion in Bundestag would be turned into a farce. He urged the West German Government to prevent this development of events. The Social Democratic Party of Germany believes that the vote on the question whether new U.S. missiles will or will not be deployed in West Germany is a matter of conscience of every deputy, H.J. Vogel emphasized.

KOHL, THATCHER 'ALLEGIANCE' TO U.S. POLICY HIT

LD092202 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn November 9 TASS -- Ignoring the will of the majority of the population of the FRG and Britain, the heads of government of those countries proclaimed again their complete allegiance to the sinister nuclear missile plans of the United States and NATO.

Speaking today at a press conference in Bonn FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, now on a short visit here, assured Washington again that they will provide the territories of their countries for the deployment of first strike nuclear weapons. So the population of those countries will actually be turned into nuclear hostages. All these statements were accompanied by demagogical deliberations about the "need" to deploy U.S. missiles as a "reply measure" to ensure the West's defence, and Margaret Thatcher insisted that the Soviet Union should give up its just demand that French and British nuclear systems which present a real threat to the USSR security be taken into consideration at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe.

The pronouncements by Helmut Kohl and Margaret Thatcher on questions of nuclear missiles confirm that the West German and British Conservatives obediently follow in the wake of the United States aggressive foreign policy and support completely Washington's imperial ambitions.

DAM GETS 'SHARP CRITICISM' FROM ALLIES IN EUROPE

LD100021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 9 Nov 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] A DPA correspondent reports in a cable from Bonn that Kenneth Dam, U.S. deputy secretary of state, after his talks with the FRG Chancellor Kohl, spoke about the U.S. Administration's disappointment as regards the position of many of its West European allies. Washington clearly did not expect that the U.S. aggression against Grenada -- and Dam was holding talks precisely on this matter -- would produce a reaction so stormy and unfavorable for the American Administration. Dam was specially sent to West Europe to convince the partners. Our commentator Viktor Levin will tell us to what extent he has succeeded:

[Levin] Deputy Secretary of State Dam began his trip to West Europe with Great Britain. I believe that this starting point was predetermined by two factors. First and foremost, Washington views the present British Government headed by Thatcher as the one closest to it. It should be said that there are foundations for such an approach. After all, until now Thatcher has actively supported all foreign policy actions of the American Administration, and even in the sphere of domestic policies Washington and London are adhering to identical concepts. So, to all appearances Dam had been inclined to view the difference which arose following the American aggression against Grenada as an eventuality that can easily be eliminated.

Second -- and we are talking about the causes of Dam starting his West European trip with Great Britain -- London has reacted to the intervention more sharply than some other countries, and on the strength of this -- I dare say -- the State Department had been counting that having persuaded Britain to go along with the aggression on Grenada it would be easier to extinguish the flames of dissatisfaction in other countries.

However, Dam's talks in London and then in Bonn have shown that Washington has again been wrong in its calculations. It cannot be said that in the West German capital Dam has had to listen to things as unpleasant as he heard in London. In the last few days, to please the transatlantic ally Chancellor Kohl has been trying to muffle the criticism somewhat. But he cannot quite bring himself to fully support the Marines' aggression against Grenada.

So far as London is concerned, the criticism there is not only not receding but is apparently becoming increasingly profound in nature. Speaking at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Great Britain's foreign secretary Geoffrey Howe said that the events in Grenada have reminded people that there are times when Europe must adopt a position independent of the position of even its closest allies. If we want to be listened to, Great Britain's foreign secretary said, we should be able to exert real influence on the development of events. It may safely be said that Washington did not expect anything like that from its British ally.

As the American paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has noted, President Reagan was dumbfounded and shocked by the lack of energetic support and approval from the allies for the use of American troops on Grenada. From this conclusion it can be understood that the President expected tumultuous applause and instead has heard sharp criticism which amazed him. The fact that President Reagan, not for the first time by a long way, incorrectly assessed the political situation is very noteworthy. But now it should be stressed above all that West Europe was exasperated by both the impertinent U.S. interference in internal affairs of the independent, sovereign Grenada and the cynical disregard for the views of the NATO partners. And, so far as can be judged from the received reports, the attempt by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Dam to make excuses has not been crowned with success. A deep crack has appeared in the North Atlantic bloc which even when it skins over will continue to make itself felt.

ITALY AT 'CRUCIAL POINT' IN EUROMISSILES STANCE

LD091005 Moscow in Italy 2000 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Mikhail Dobrov commentary]

[Text] In the past few days, Italy has been the theater of impressive demonstrations against the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles.

As the time set by NATO for the deployment is approaching, the question of missiles is becoming the main topic of Italian political life. There is increased tention over the function which the transatlantic bosses are assigning to the Italian peninsula in their dangerous plans. The number of Italians who are becoming convinced that the U.S. Government militarist line is putting the security of their country in danger is increasing. The probability of becoming directly involved in a nuclear conflict conceived by Washington is growing. There is increased anxiety in the country that official Rome is not opposing the White House pressure. Moreover, it appears that the present Italian Government intends to surpass its predecessors as regards the Atlantic solidarity and devotion to the American ally.

Arriving in the Chigi Palace, the leaders of the Italian Socialist Party rapidly adjusted their old stances on the Euromissiles to the line advocated by the Christian Democrats and other components of the five-party coalition. As noted by the Italian press, opening his negotiations with other parties on the formation of a government majority, Bettino Craxi tried to sidestep his earlier statements on the need to prolong the deadline of the Geneva negotiations for as long as necessary.

The program of the government presided over by him puts the emphasis on the consolidation of the alliance with the United States and on the adherence to the NATO decision concerning the deployment of the new American nuclear weapons in West Europe, including Italy.

While the Reagan Administration, fanning the anti-Soviet hysteria, is trying to wreck the Geneva negotiations in order to implement without obstacles its missile plans, the Italian government is involving the country more and more in this adventure. The mass media are repeating the old falsehood about Washington's flexibility in the negotiations with the USSR, although it is actually the U.S. that pushed the negotiations into a blind alley.

In his message to President Reagan, Craxi put the emphasis on the alleged prejudicial attitude of the Soviet Union, stating that in the present conditions the proposals to postpone the deployment of missiles which are being advanced in the Western world, and not only by it, do not seem justified. There was also talk about the availability of the Atlantic alliance to negotiate also after the deployment of the missiles had started. These kind of arguments are primarily meant for the naive because one does not have to be a particular specialist to understand that the deployment of the American missiles implies a radical change in the situation in Europe and excludes even the possibility of a Soviet-American agreement. It would be absurd to think, Enrico Berlinguer noted in particular, that the deployment of American missiles in the West European countries would allow the Geneva negotiations to continue as if nothing has happened. It is hardly likely that the Italian leaders are not aware of this. It is perfectly clear that, apart from the talk on the continuation of the negotiations, the intention is to impose at all costs the missile plans which would make Italy a target for possible retaliation. The United States can remain calm, Italian Defense Minister Spadolini, recently assured his American colleague. Italy will respect its commitments as regards the deployment of missiles on its territory.

However, it is increasingly difficult to practice this policy of blind acquiescence to the Washington line which is entirely contrary to the interests of the country's security. The pacifist antimissile movement is today an incisive factor of the social and political life of the country. Actively committing itself to the antimissile movement, the Italian Communist Party emphasizes the need to advance the negotiations in Geneva until their positive outcome, aiming at a parity of nuclear arms at the lowest possible level. This stance is supported by an overwhelming majority of Italians, including authoritative representatives of science and culture, trade unions and religious circles. There is increased awareness that the transformation of Italy into a missile launching pad and consequently into a target of possible retaliation puts into question its survival as a nation. It is clear that the government does not have valid arguments with which to oppose this authentic national antimissile plebiscite and this explains why the Italian pacifists are today the object of rough aggression, slanders and police reprisals. This is demonstrated by regular police charges against the pacifists at Comiso. The leftwing senators and deputies who attended in person the demonstrations reported that peace partisans are the object of premeditated attacks. They put the blame on the government for the frantic actions by the forces of order against the participants in peaceful protest demonstrations.

In Italy, as in other West European countries, we are therefore at a crucial point. The warlike ambitions of Washington and its followers are meeting here an ever more vigorous resistance by the peaceloving forces. The peace and tranquillity of Europe depends on which of these will prevail. It is logical that those states which will allow the deployment of the American nuclear missiles on their territory will assume a very heavy responsibility to their peoples.

GREECE'S PAPANDREOU CITED ON EUROMISSILES

LD091122 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Athens November 9 TASS -- Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, has pointed out the serious threat to peace brought about by the intensifying arms race. Speaking before a group of socialist deputies of the European Parliament, who are staying here, he stressed that it is for this reason that Greece came out with the initiative to postpone the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and with another initiative -- to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkan Peninsula.

We are sure that detente should be preserved at all costs, because the collision between the two major powers would mean the end of Europe.

GREEK PARLIAMENT RATIFIES AGREEMENT ON U.S. BASES

LD081348 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Athens November 8 TASS -- Following heated debates the Parliament of Greece has ratified the Greek-American agreement on the use of military bases in Greece by U.S. Armed Forces. Deputies from the ruling Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement Party and the New Democracy Party voted for the ratification, while Communist Party deputies opposed the document.

The five-year agreement provides for the withdrawal of U.S. military bases from Greece and the evacuation of their personnel within 17 months after the new agreement expires.

Speaking in the parliamentary debates, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece said that his government was convinced of the need of putting an end to the presence of U.S. bases in Greece in five years' time. He reiterated the government's intention to remove nuclear weapons from the country's territory and advocated the turning of the Balkan Peninsula into a zone free from nuclear weapons.

During the parliamentary debates the Communist Party bitterly criticised the agreement with the USA. Speaking in Parliament, Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, said that U.S. military bases should be dismantled even before the term of the present Parliament expired.

USSR GOVERNMENT SENDS CONDOLENCES TO TURKEY

PM091041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Sincere Condolences"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a telegram to Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu expressing sympathy in connection with the grave effects of the earthquake in the eastern provinces of Turkey and conveying sincere condolences to the victims and the families of the deceased.

U.S. ACCUSED OF MILITARY PLANNING AGAINST SYRIA

LD091919 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The Reagan administration is preparing for a new military adventurous operation in the Middle East. There are numerous indications pointing to such an operation. The U.S. military is tightening with various means. The U.S. is coordinating plans with the Tel Aviv government. An American delegation has paid a visit to Tel Aviv for this purpose. The delegation was headed by Eagleburger, the assistant U.S. secretary of state.

The authorities in Washington want anxiously to depict the operation for which they are preparing as an act of retaliation for the two explosions which took place in Beirut recently and led to the killing of hundreds of U.S. and French officers and men.

As they escalate tension, the official spokesmen of the American Administration claim that the retaliation will be carried out as soon as Washington finds who was behind the Beirut explosions.

However, one must not mistake the true motives behind the actions of the United States. It has already defined the victim of its new adventurous military operation. All it is waiting for now is the right moment and right pretext to carry out its adventure. A few days ago, THE WASHINGTON POST reported that it was decided by the State Department and the intelligence circles in the United States to blame Syria for any events akin to the said explosions in Beirut. Hence it is not surprising that all the outcomes of investigations carried out by official Washington led in the end to the Syrians.

It would have been strange indeed for Israel, America's strategic ally in the Middle East, not to support immediately this filthy trick which is being prepared by the Reagan Administration. The Zionist leaders have joined the officials in Washington in claiming that they were aware of Syria's involvement in the two explosions. They are not disturbed at all by the fact that they cannot provide any evidence to corroborate their allegations.

The Israeli rulers know the habits of the Reagan administration, which would be content with accusations which are not supported by any evidence to wage a new military adventurous operation as is seen from its aggression on Grenada. Furthermore, the Israeli rulers do not attempt to conceal their own indignations personally against Syria. They complain to the Americans saying that they like neither the Syrian regime nor the behavior of the leaders of Syria. This makes one believe that there are two possibilities for aggression on Syria in Washington's scenario: Either Israel asks the White House to take the necessary measures against the Syrians, or Tel Aviv itself will begin aggression and if the need arises for Israel to be defended, then the U.S. Marines, who will be in Lebanon indefinitely, would be used on Reagan's orders, as he himself has said.

It is not unlikely for the U.S. Administration to hope also to drag its NATO allies who have forces within the Multinational Forces in Lebanon into participating in the implementation of the operation. The meeting of the foreign ministers of the United States, France, Italy, and Britain which was held in Paris on Washington's initiative immediately following the Beirut explosions has affirmed the suspect unity of the objectives and tasks of these forces.

The United States would not have been a fully fledged representative of the most aggressive circles in the United States had it not tried to use in the Middle East as well the same favored American tactic used just recently in Grenada: The artificial fanning of differences among some members of the region and pitting them against each other to involve them in activities favorable to the American provocative plans.

Washington is doing this now in respect of a number of Arab countries in preparation for the waging of an adventurous operation against Syria. Some officials of the Reagan administration are optimistic about the chances of success.

But the responsible Arab figures and the Arab people themselves cannot realize that the aggressive designs of the Washington administration against Syria do not threaten the Syrians alone. For the actions of the United States and Israel aim at removing all obstacles in the way of the Zionist and imperialist expansion in the Middle East. In other words, these actions stand for the imposition of domination and complete capitulation on the region's peoples.

USSR ASSISTS SYRIAN 'DEFENSE EFFORTS'

LD091915 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 9 Nov 83

[From the "Window of the Arab World" program, prepared by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Excerpts] Ruling circles in the United States and Israel are reinforcing their preparations for a fresh war of aggression in the Middle East. This is being done actively and at a quiet pace. The excuse put forward to justify the envisaged aggression against the Arabs is the same as before: The United States, as Reagan put it, will go the limits to defend its so-called vital interests in the region. As for Israel, it will defend its security with all means.

The recently noted flurry of military and political activity by the United States in the Middle East leads U.S. television and press commentators to believe that the United States has now taken the forefront of the stage in the region. THE WASHINGTON POST wrote yesterday that there are increasing rumors about the possibility of the United States engaging in a military action against the positions of the Islamic militias and the Syrian forces in Lebanon. In other words, the Reagan administration is removing the mask fully from its increasingly aggressive policy against Lebanon, Syria, and certain other Arab states whose foreign policies it finds unsuitable.

Because of the grave escalation of U.S. and Israeli aggressive preparations, the Syrian Government is finding itself obliged to make further military efforts to reinforce its defense forces and prepare for an effective confrontation of aggression. Thus reservists have been called up for military service in Syria, and the Syrian Army has undertaken exercises in order to improve the effectiveness of its war equipment and strengthen the Syrian air defense. This has been caused by the massing of the Israeli and U.S. air forces, one of the main striking forces of the aggression.

Syria is exerting its additional defense efforts with the well-known help of the Soviet Union, which the latter offers on the basis of the bilateral treaty of friendship and cooperation. The substance of this treaty is very well known. The treaty fully accords with the foundations and provisions of the UN Charter and international law, which are violated with increased arrogance by the strategic allies in international piracy -- the ruling circles in the United States and Zionist Israel -- who recognize only one thing: the right of the strong to impose their will on the other countries and peoples.

But any action if it is criminal, must provoke active resistance which will be always successful if organized collectively. The Arabs have repeatedly realized this from their own experience. For this reason the need to strengthen Arab ranks on the basis of liberation and anti-imperialism is becoming more imperative now, when the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists are preparing a new serious blow to the Arabs.

One cannot but express support for the efforts of some Arab states aimed at healing the rift in the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement and at consolidating the ranks of the Arabs. These efforts seek to prevent the aggressive American-Israeli strategic alliance from weakening the general front of the Arabs' struggle for national liberation.

U.S., ISRAEL CONTINUE FLIGHTS OVER LEBANON

LD101039 Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Beirut November 10 TASS -- Carrier-borne planes of the U.S. Sixth Fleet continue to make reconnaissance flights over the Lebanese coast and Beirut. Three U.S. war planes flew over the capital and the adjacent mountainous areas for 40 minutes yesterday. Israeli plans also made yesterday provocative flights over Lebanon. U.S. warships headed by the "New Jersey" battleship sailed along the coast -- from Beirut to the village of Tabarj, north of the capital.

U.S. PLANS 'RETRIBUTION' OPERATION FOR LEBANON

LD091343 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 9 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: The threat of large-scale U.S. military intervention in the Middle East is growing. The assembly of U.S. warships in the eastern Mediterranean in the immediate proximity to Lebanese shores is apparently bigger than any U.S. naval armada there ever since World War II. It consists of some 40 ships, including three aircraft-carriers with 300 warplanes on board. U.S. fighter-bombers constantly criss-cross the skies over Beirut and suburbs, looking for possible targets for their loads of bombs. The modernized battleship "New Jersey" is also being rushed to the Lebanese coast. It 16-inch guns can be used to rain fire on Lebanese cities and villages. This is not just another U.S. show of force. A large-scale military operation is being prepared.

In any case, the U.S. television network CBS said on Tuesday that the United States was on the brink of dealing a massive strike.

Like it was frequently the case in the past, Washington, as it acts to raise tension in the region to a new height, is consolidating strategic cooperation with its Israeli ally. Washington and Tel Aviv are closely coordinating their military actions. This was also done, for example, during the visit to Israel of U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, which ended last week. The London TIMES said today that during his talks with Israeli leaders they had discussed closer cooperation, that is even closer political, military and economic links between Washington and Tel Aviv.

The tactics of blackmail, threats and provocations that are being widely used by the Reagan administration has already earned the name of "big stick policy." Now Washington is not only wielding its big stick near Lebanese shores, but is also prepared to put it to use under the pretext of "retribution" for the death of American servicemen who were recently killed in a blast in Beirut. But those American victims themselves were one result of Washington's dangerous playing with fire in the Middle East. It will not be an exaggeration to say that the adventure codenamed "retribution" that is being contemplated in Washington looks very much like the barbarous punitive operations involving the murder of "hostages" which were used so widely by Nazis during World War II as well as by U.S. interventionist troops themselves during their aggression against Vietnam.

ISRAELI PRACTICE MOBILIZATION HIT AS 'HARBINGER'

LD092008 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Beirut November 9 TASS -- According to reports from Israel, a practice general mobilisation started there today. In accordance with special encode signals transmitted on Israeli radio, thousands of Israeli reservists thronged to join the units to which they are assigned. Such a demonstration of the Israeli army combat readiness is held for the first time in the last five years. In staging such a show of force, the Israeli leaders vie with each other in telling that it should be viewed not as a preparation for war, but as routine exercises.

However, Tel Aviv's incessant threats against the Lebanese patriots and Syria, and also the Israeli press reports on Washington's intentions to nudge its "strategic ally" to perpetrating a "repressive" action against Syria show that the practice general mobilisation is of a far from peaceful character and is a harbinger of new aggressive actions by Tel Aviv in the region.

GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL CLOSES MEETING

LD092156 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Kuwait November 9 TASS -- A summit meeting of the member states of the Cooperation Council of the Arab Persian Gulf states has come to a close in Doha, the capital of Qatar. The leaders of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates have examined the political situation in the Middle East and ways of ensuring peace and security in the Persian Gulf region.

The meeting participants have pronounced against any forms of foreign interference in the region and called for an end to clashes between the Palestinian groupings in Lebanon. The members of the Cooperation Council have also discussed the situation on the Iranian-Iraqi front.

USSR, YAR FOREIGN MINISTRIES EXCHANGES CABLES

PM051645 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Foreign Ministry and the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) Foreign Ministry have exchanged congratulations telegrams in connection with the 55th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the YAR. The telegrams point out that time-tested Soviet-Yemeni relations, whose foundation was laid by the 1928 treaty on friendship and trade, and developing successfully on the basis of profound allegiance to the principles of equality, respect for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Our people, the YAR Foreign Ministry telegram notes, assess highly the position of the Soviet Union, which comes out in support of the Palestinian people and the restoration of their lawful rights, and its aid to the Arab peoples' just struggle against the continuing expansionist Zionist aggression.

The telegrams express the certainty that the relations of friendship and cooperation which have formed between the USSR and the YAR will continue to strengthen for the benefit of the two countries' peoples, in the interests of establishing lasting and fair peace in the Near East.

PRAVDA HITS U.S. NAVAL MANEUVERS OFF CUBA

PM091419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Bogomolov "Commentator's Column": "Escalation of Interference"]

[Text] Havana -- From their moorings at the Norfolk (Virginia) naval base nine U.S. Navy ships including the aircraft carrier "America" with 5,000 servicemen on board put out into the Atlantic and set course for the shores of Cuba. As a Pentagon spokesman said, we are talking about major and previously unannounced maneuvers, which will be held under conditions "approximating combat conditions as far as possible." While preparing for cooperation with the squadron, the command at the U.S. base in Guantanamo received an order from Washington to go onto a state of heightened combat readiness.

The Reagan administration's new and dangerous move of stepping up tension in the Caribbean has been met with profound concern even by certain U.S. NATO allies.

Trying to put a brave face on matters Washington is alleging that the end goals of the armada that has put to sea is to replace in Caribbean waters the aircraft carrier "Independence" and five other ships, which are being sent to the shores of Lebanon. But nobody believes this phony story of a simple "redeployment of forces." For none other than the Pentagon itself recently stated that the "Independence's" firepower is already being made up for by squadrons of A-10 Thunderbolt ground attack aircraft, which have been urgently transferred from the United States to Barbados and Puerto Rico in order to "support operations in Grenada."

But the real tasks of the forthcoming maneuvers, as the U.S. ABC television company citing military-political sources, notes, boils down to "warning Fidel Castro once again that the United States will not tolerate any expansion of Cuban influence in the region."

Enraged by the staunch resistance of Grenada's defenders and the failure of attempts to prove Havana's complicity in the assassination attempts against U.S. representatives that have occurred in Latin American countries, the Pentagon is again snatching up arms precipitously. As if at the card table Washington is recklessly playing its military card with the brazen intention of isolating Cuba, intimidating its people, and undermining the trust that millions of Latin Americans feel toward the Western Hemisphere's first socialist state. In the grip of its militarist intoxication, the Reagan administration does not understand that it is a delusion to attempt to stifle the Cuban revolution, which has reliable friends and allies.

In support of Cuba's just cause the planet's peace-loving public demands an immediate end to saber-rattling in Caribbean waters in general and off the shores of the Island of Freedom in particular.

LATIN AMERICAN CONCERN FOR GRENADA AFTERMATH SEEN

LD091928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Political observer Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] The question of the United States' aggressive policy is at the center of the current debates in the General Assembly. The UN General Secretary's report on the situation in Grenada has just been published. Behind the dry lines of a diplomatic document lies a tragedy of a small island state whose freedom has been trampled on by the boots of the U.S. military.

The delegates of many Latin American countries are now asking one and the same question from the UN platform with alarm and indignation -- What will happen after Grenada? Who will be the next victim of American aggression? Nicaragua is being named most often now, and not just because official Washington representatives are particularly frequently and particularly crudely taking up arms against that country, which is bravely upholding its independence, but because the United States is actually already conducting an undeclared war against it. Hardly a day passes without acts of blatant aggression against Nicaragua being perpetrated from the territory of neighboring Honduras -- which has become and American military base -- on land and in the air.

Washington is operating according to a single scenario in relation to the whole of Latin America. If any state conducts a policy that is not to Washington's liking and upholds its own national interests, it is declared pro-Cuban or pro-Soviet, and rumors start to be circulated about Cuban or Soviet military bases being built there. Meanwhile, secret CIA operations develop and there are reports about a threat to the security of American citizens. Finally, the U.S. Navy and U.S. Marines are called into action.

Incidentally, it is by no means only in Latin America that this happens, but also in the Near East, for example. About 30 U.S. warships are already there now, and another aircraft carrier and assault craft are hurrying toward the shores of Lebanon. In Washington they are shouting about the need to teach a lesson to Syria and the Arabs and, of course, to protect America's vital interests. Virtually the whole world is proclaimed a sphere of these interests. Washington considers it possible to bring its ships and Marines into action everywhere.

But this is a short-sighted, adventurist policy. The great October Revolution anniversary celebrations in our country and far beyond its borders have again vividly shown that nobody has the right to turn back the progress of history. Neither U.S. aircraft carriers nor the U.S. Marines are capable of suppressing the desire of the peoples for freedom, independence and social progress.

WORLD LEADERS' MESSAGES TO ANDROPOV, TIKHONOV

Polish Leaders

PM091545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Esteemed comrades!

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish State Council and Council of Ministers, and the Polish people we send to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire fraternal Soviet people cordial greetings and best wishes on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The October Revolution marked the beginning of a new era in mankind's history, the era of socialism. Thanks to its victory, a start was made on a historic process of important sociopolitical changes in the world. Mankind's centuries-old aspiration to create a society of social justice found its true embodiment.

The victory of Great October played a decisive role in the process of the national liberation struggle's growth, the colonial system's collapse, and the international communist and workers movement's development, and predetermined the emergence of the world system of socialist states.

The October Revolution's ideas have been embodied in the building of a developed socialist society in the Soviet Union. Thanks to the leadership, the land of the soviets has turned into a leading world power possessing a great economic, scientific, and technical potential and a highly developed culture. The successful implementation of the program for the building of communism and the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress provides Soviet society with the conditions for comprehensive development.

The slogan "Peace to the peoples!" has been and remains the foundation of Soviet foreign policy. The USSR's peace policy and its proposals and initiatives aimed at averting the danger of nuclear war, curbing the arms race, and securing disarmament and detente present an alternative to the imperialist forces' political course aimed at confrontation.

Poland, which has repeatedly experienced for itself the tragic consequences of war, is in complete solidarity with Soviet foreign policy and will continue to render resolute and consistent support for it.

The October Revolution's victory created conditions for the restoration of our peoples' state independence. Born in battles and cemented by jointly shed blood, Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms has become the firm foundation of the friendship and cooperation between our states and peoples.

The Polish-Soviet alliance has fully withstood the trials of history. It is a guarantee of our independence and the security of our frontiers.

The vitality of this alliance, stemming from common class and national interests, has been manifested with special force during the dangerous and complicated period through which Poland is living.

The comprehensive strengthening of the allied ties of friendship and cooperation play a big role in ensuring conditions for our country's further socialist development. Implementing the Ninth PZPR Congress decisions, we will continue to consistently develop the fraternal relations between our parties and peoples in the name of the international unity of the socialist community states, in the interests of peace and progress all over the world.

Dear comrades, accept our best wishes, which are being sent to the communists and the entire Soviet people and to you personally. We wish you further successes in the building of communism, in the struggle for peace and the triumph of the great Lenin's ideas.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish People's Republic State Council

Bulgarian Leaders

PM091047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf, we send the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire fraternal Soviet people, most cordial greetings on the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR].

Having triumphed under the leadership of the glorious party of the Bolsheviks, led by the brilliant Lenin, the GOSR heralded the transition toward socialism and communism and entered history as the main event of the 20th century. During the last 66 years the first state of workers and peasants passed along a heroic road, overcame the counter-revolution and imperialist intervention, and became a powerful union of equal peoples and nationalties.

During the harsh years of the motherland war, the land of the soviets with great efforts and sacrifices saved the world peoples from slavery and annihilation. Today under the banner of the October Revolution, the USSR working people, led by their Communist Party, are successfully marching along the road of constructing the most humane social system.

The cause and ever topical example of Great October are closely connected with forming and increasing the power of the socialist system, the upsurge of the international communist and workers movement, the development of the national liberation struggle, and the change of the balance of power on the planet in favor of the forces of peace and progress.

During the years after the historic salvos of Aurora, the USSR achieved great international authority. Steadily loyal to the principle of the socialist and proletarian internationalism and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, Soviet foreign policy fully corresponds to the basic interests and strivings of all peoples.

In the present international situation, aggravated because of the actions of the most reactionary circles of the United States and NATO, the USSR is the main support and most consistent fighter for protecting peace.

Its tireless efforts aimed at stabilizing detente and mutually advantageous cooperation, for taming the arms race and disarmament, and for preventing the danger of a nuclear war, deservedly enjoy the recognition and approval of all honest people in the world. A new and bright confirmation of the Soviet people's love for peace and care for the future of mankind was the statement and PRAVDA interview of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The BCP and the entire Bulgarian people comprehensively support the USSR's peaceful initiatives and the measures adopted by the Soviet Government, aimed at guaranteeing international security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The USSR and the other Warsaw Pact menber-countries oppose the militaristic course of imperialism with their constructive peaceful proposals expressed by the Prague Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee and by many other mutual documents. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, loyal to its international policy, will further make its contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the actions of our fraternal community, in the name of implementing the historic mission of socialism today -- saving life on the planet from nuclear annihilation.

The indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and comprehensive cooperation and coming together between the BCP and the CPSU, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, are a convincing example of socialist internationalism, and ever more develop, strengthen, and serve successfully the construction of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria. Together with the Soviet communists and people, the communists and all working people of our country celebrate 7 November as their brightest holiday in the atmosphere of general working upsurge for implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, and for deservedly greeting the National Party Conference and the 40th anniversary of the Socialist Revolution in Bulgaria.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Soviet people new achievements in implementing the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and in the struggle for lasting peace and social justice on earth, for the triumph of the communist ideals.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

GDR's Honecker, Stoph

PM091627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades!

On the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we send to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people fraternal greetings and most heartfelt congratulations from the SED Central Committee and the State Council, Council of Ministers, and people of the GDR.

The worldwide historic victory of Red October marked the start of a new era in mankind's history and the transition from capitalism to socialism on a world scale.

By achieving unprecedented successes in building socialism and conquering intervention and Hitlerite fascism, the glorious Soviet people gave a practical demonstration of the fact that they are the bulwark of mankind's progress and the standardbearer in the struggle for peace.

The impressive successes in all spheres of social life achieved by Soviet working people in the process of fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress are a source of inspiration for all the progressive forces of the world. They also stimulate new achievements by the GDR people in the cause of strengthening socialism and peace.

In today's complex international situation, in which the danger of war is increasing as a result of the imperialist circles' course of arms race and confrontation, the constructive peace policy pursued by the USSR gives the peoples of the world new strength in their struggle to safeguard their fundamental interests. The GDR wholly and fully supports the USSR's Leninist policy of peace geared to halting the arms race, bringing about disarmament, and improving the international situation. Together with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, our socialist state will do all it can to prevent the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and reduce the danger of war.

Dear comrades!

The GDR sees the close fraternal alliance with the USSR as a sure guarantee of the solution of the tasks of socialist building and an important factor in safeguarding peace in Europe.

It is with a sense of pride and satisfaction that our people welcome the results of the official friendly visit to the USSR by the GDR party and state delegation as a result of which the close, militant alliance between the SED and the CPSU have become even firmer and the fraternal ties between our states' citizens have become even stronger.

On the occasion of this great festival we wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, the communists and all citizens of the Soviet Union big new successes in the building of communism and in the struggle for peace and international security.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Hungarian Leaders

PM091219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the entire Hungarian people we send to you and through you to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people hearty congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Great October marked a fundamental turning-point in mankind's history and opened the door to a life free from exploitation and to social progress.

The birth of the world's first socialist state and its transformation into an invincible force are the embodiment of Lenin's ideas, the result of the Soviet people's selfless labor and great sacrifices.

The sincere supporters of socialism have always seen Lenin's teaching as an expression of their aspirations and have looked to the Soviet Union with great enthusiasm and hope. Even today, all over the world, the Soviet Union's example is inspiring and invigorating millions of people struggling for peace, the people's happiness, and progress.

The Soviet people have achieved outstanding successes under the leadership of the Leninist Communist Party in economic and cultural development and in the building of a new society. Their historic gains convincingly demonstrate the eternal correctness of Marxism-Leninism and the superiority of socialism as a social system. We are firmly convinced that the fraternal Soviet people will successfully solve their next tasks in improving the developed socialist society.

The Soviet Union's tireless struggle for international security and world peace and social progress has gained wide recognition and support among the world public. In today's deteriorating international situation, the Soviet Union's consistent and realistic peace policy and its initiatives aimed at achieving accords, ending the arms race, and multiplying the results of detente are a decisive factor in the preservation of world peace.

The Hungarian people honor the Soviet Union as their liberator and they rate highly the common historic gains of our peoples and the unbreakable Hungarian-Soviet friendship based on common ideas and aims. Friendship, unity, and internationalist alliance are still a sound guarantee of peace, independence, and security for our motherland and of the Hungarian people's creative socialist labor. The official friendly visit by a Hungarian party and government delegation to the Soviet Union this year reflected unanimity on basic questions of socialist building, in the matter of strengthening Hungarian-Soviet cooperation, and in assessing the world situation.

In the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism the MSZMP and the Hungarian People's Republic will continue to strengthen their relations with the CPSU and with the USSR in order to attain our common goals.

On the occasion of the great festival of the Soviet Union and mankind's progressive forces we wholeheartedly wish you further outstanding successes in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and in the noble struggle to preserve world peace.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers

DRA's Karmal, Keshtmand

PM081424 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

On the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we are glad to express to you, dear comrades, and through you to the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government, and all the fraternal Soviet people the warmest and most cordial congratulations from ourselves, from the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the DRA, and all the Afghan people.

The Great October Socialist Revolution opened a new era in mankind's history. Under the great V.I. Lenin's leadership, the Soviet land's working people began the creation of a new society -- a society of freedom, equality, and social justice, a society of tireless creation in the interests of the working people. The bright and inextinguishable light of Lenin's ideas illuminates the victorious path of the Soviet people who withstood the most difficult trials and created vast material and spiritual wealth. At the head of all the majestic achievements stands the Leninist CPSU, which expresses the Soviet people's interests, will, and aspirations, and leads and organizes their illustrious deeds. The historic creative experience of people's power in the land of the soviets and Soviet people's remarkable successes in all spheres of life are a source of inspiration for all who have taken the path of progress and radical social transformations and who struggle for the right new life of the peoples.

From the beginning of its existence the Soviet state has demonstrated a tireless concern for peace -- peace for the Soviet people and for the peoples of the whole world. Now when the situation in the world has deteriorated sharply as a result of the actions of the aggressive militarist circles headed by U.S. imperialism, the Soviet Union's firm and consistent peace-loving policy is acquiring particularly great international significance. At this crucial time that mankind is experiencing, we declare our firm support for the Soviet peace initiatives and the provisions of the statement by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which are imbued with a sincere desire to safeguard peace, eliminate the threat of nuclear war, and restore an atmosphere of detente and businesslike cooperation in international affairs.

The relations between the Afghan and Soviet peoples are a remarkable example of fraternal friendship and selfless mutually beneficial cooperation. This year marks the 5th anniversary of the DRA-USSR Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation of 5 December 1978. Like our Soviet friends we attach great significance to this fundamental document which reflects the high level of relations between our countries and peoples and are ready to continue to do everything necessary to implement the treaty's provisions and to fill it with specific new content. We are profoundly grateful to the Soviet Union for its all-round internationalist assistance and support to the Afghan people and their revolution.

May the relations of friendship, fraternity, and fruitful, good-neighborly cooperation between the DRA and the USSR strengthen and develop for the good of our countries' peoples and for the good of peace throughout the world!

Dear Comrades Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov: Accept our most sincere wishes for further success, health, and happiness to you personally and for prosperity and remarkable new achievements to the great Soviet people.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council

Soltan Ali Keshtmand, prime minister of the DRA Council of Ministers

Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Greetings

PM081455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Mr Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On your friendly country's national holiday it is a pleasure for me, on behalf of the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, to send sincere greetings and good wishes and to ask God to grant health and happiness to you personally and progress and prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

Ethiopia's Mengistu

PM081444 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 83 First Edition p 6

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On a notable event -- the celebration of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- it gives me great pleasure to send to you and through you to the CPSU Central Committee and government and fraternal people of the Soviet Union the warmest congratulations from the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE], the government and people of Socialist Ethiopia, and myself.

It is with a feeling of special pleasure that I note the tireless efforts the Soviet people are making under the CPSU's leadership in all spheres of human activity with a view to building a communist society and their all-around successes in recent decades.

The Soviet Union's enormous contribution in the international arena to easing the threat of war and safeguarding peace, justice, equality, and progress for all mankind and the vanguard role it continues to play in this struggle have won the admiration not only of the Ethiopian people but also of all the world's peace-loving peoples.

I take this opportunity to express my profound satisfaction at the fact that the relations between our two countries have reached a high level of cooperation and mutual understanding in all fields. The exchange of visits at various levels, the signing of the agreement on friendship and cooperation and the agreement on cooperation between the COPWE and the CPSU and the numerous accords on questions of science and technology, trade and culture attest to our states' determination to continue to expand and intensify the all-around cooperation which happily exists between them.

I ask you to accept, dear comrade, my sincere best wishes for personal prosperity for you and progress and happiness for the fraternal USSR people.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the COPWE, commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia

Nigeria's Shagari

PM091304 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] To Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

On behalf of the government and people of the Federal Republic of Nigeria I cordially congratulate Your Excellencies and the entire people of the USSR on the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

We in Nigeria are continuing to follow with great admiration the Soviet people's long, indefatiguable struggle for socioeconomic progress in the Soviet Union and throughout the world. The USSR's great transformation into a mighty industrial power attests to the immortality of the aims and ideals of the 1917 revolution, which marked the birth of the world's first socialist state.

I note with special satisfaction that under your leadership the people of the Soviet Union are continuing consistently to give immutable support to the African peoples struggling against the yoke of political domination, economic exploitation, and racial oppression in South Africa. At this important time, when all of Africa is entering a decisive new phase of the continent's liberation from the vestiges of colonialism, our hearts are warmed by the belief that we can rely on the support of such a faithful friend as the Soviet people, who firmly uphold the cause of justice and freedom.

I would also like to point to your consistent efforts aimed at enhancing the Soviet people's well-being, as well as your sincere allegiance to the cause of social justice, economic liberation, peace, detente, and international security. Your inherent state wisdom in questions connected with ending the arms race and with the current talks on limiting arms inspires us with hope that mankind will be saved from inevitable destruction in a nuclear catastrophe.

The steadily strengthening friendly ties between our countries inspire confidence that the further development of fruitful cooperation will serve our people's interests and the cause of peace and mutual understanding.

Accept, Your Excellencies, assurances of my highest esteem.

Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

MOSCOW RAYONS HOLD GOSR CEREMONIAL MEETINGS

PM090901 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Nov 83 p 2

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting in Moscow"]

[Text] Muscovites are greeting the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm. Hundreds of thousands of the capital's workers have already fulfilled their personal and team targets for the year. It has been stressed at ceremonial meetings in Moscow rayons that the capital's working people are fully resolved to implement the party's plans, to continue in the vanguard of the all-union socialist competition for the successful completion of the third year of the 5-year plan and of the 5-year plan as a whole, and to resolve the tasks put forward by the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums with initiative and innovation.

Meetings were completed in Moscow rayons on 4 November. Reports were delivered at them by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, A.K. Antonov and V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.K. Legachev and V.F. Shauro, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; V.G. Zakharov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; P.K. Luchinskiy, V.N. Sevruk, P.Ya. Slezko, P.A. Smolskiy, and P.G. Yanovskiy, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; secretaries of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and leaders of a number of departments and organizations.

UNITY OF PARTY, PEOPLE HAILED ON GOSR

PM081419 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Nov 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party and the People Are One"]

[Text] Two days separate us, Soviet people, from the great and radiant holiday -- the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, birthday of the first socialist state on earth. It approaches us aflame with flags and banners. We welcome it with joy and with pride in the immortal feat accomplished in October 1917 by the working class and the working peasantry under the leadership of Lenin's Leninist party.

Our thoughts and best feelings in these preholiday days turn to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the brilliant strategist of Great October, and to the Communist Party he founded, the leader and inspirer of all the people's accomplishments and victories. The Soviet people greet the October holiday closely rallied round the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee. The unity between party and people is unbreakable and unwavering. This unity has been handed down to our present time from the great October events in 1917.

"...The very beginning of the socialist calendar," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted, "saw the formation of the unity between party and people, which has become a powerful constructive force in the new society. This unity is objective by nature because the Leninist party's goals and program fully reflect the fundamental interests of the working people. Simultaneously, this unity is the result of the conscientious and purposeful work by communists who are convinced that only the people can be the creators of a truly popular social system."

Our party exists for the people and serves the people. It has no other interests apart from the interests of the working masses. Proof of this is provided by the entire history of our socialist state, by the entire road traversed by the country in the 66 years since October. The people see the party as their tested vanguard, they warmly approve and unanimously support the party's policy which corresponds with their vital interests. The people support it by supplementing the party ranks with the best representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the peoples' intelligentsia. They support it by their selfless labor aimed at implementing the plans for communist building drawn up by the party. The CPSU sees this support and the further expansion and deepening of its ties with the people as a necessary condition of success in resolving the tasks facing it. It draws its strength from its close ties with the people. On the other hand, the people's strength consists of their unity with the party and is augmented by correct political leadership. The CPSU's scientifically substantiated course of improving the developed socialist society, consolidating the material and spiritual foundations of the socialist way of life, and ensuring peace and favorable foreign political conditions for the building of communism intensifies the energy of the working masses and furthers the growth of their social activity, conscientiousness, and organization.

The Soviet people celebrate this year's October holiday in the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The pulsebeat of the country's labor and sociopolitical life is, as always, steady and strong.

The party's and the people's energy is focused on implementing the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, on successfully fulfilling the 1983 national economic plan and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. Socialist competition is unfolding ever more widely in the country for enhancing production efficiency and work quality, for savings and thrift, for better utilization of raw materials, equipment and material resources. Increasingly great concern is shown for the improvement of planning and management.

And all this yields its results. The results of the USSR's industrial state plan fulfillment in the first 9 months of 1983 indicate accelerated development in industrial production and improved basic economic indicators. Compared with the corresponding period last year, the growth in total volume of production reached 4.1 percent and labor productivity grew 3.5 percent. The targets for reducing production costs and material consumption in production have been met and profits have increased. A persistent struggle is being waged by kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers to increase the yields of grain, industrial, and other crops and boost the productivity of livestock raising.

With their selfless and inspired labor to improve the developed socialist society and their tireless struggle for peace and people's security, the Soviet people worthily continue the work began by the Great October Socialist Revolution. The entire world keenly listens to the mighty tread of the Land of the Soviets. All honest people on earth approve the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement, which deeply and comprehensively expressed the course of the CPSU and the Soviet state toward the prevention of nuclear war and the strengthening of universal peace.

The contemporary international situation is complicated and explosively dangerous. The ultrareactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism have proclaimed a "crusade" against socialism. Rattling their sabres, they demonstrate with unconcealed cynicism a readiness to set their weapons in motion at any moment and are completing preparations to deploy the Pershing II ballistic missiles and cruise missiles in a number of West European countries so as to attain military superiority over the USSR and its allies. Under these conditions the CPSU and the Soviet people are exercising great vigilance and taking effective supplementary measures in good time to ensure security both for themselves and for their Warsaw Pact allies. Loyal sons of the people, the soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces vigilantly guard the sacred frontiers of the Soviet motherland and, together with the fraternal armies' soldiers, reliably protect the interests of the socialist community countries.

Armed with the Marxist-Leninist teaching, the Communist Party confidently leads the Soviet people along the road of October, the road of people's happiness and we, the Soviet people, know this Leninist road will bring new victories and new accomplishments. Staunchly rallied round the CPSU, the Soviet people proclaim with all their heart:

"Long live the CPSU! The unity between party and people and the loyalty to the great Lenin's behests are the guarantees of all victories!"

PRAVDA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF BREZHNEV DEATH

PM091721 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed article: "Loyalty to the Party's Great Cause"]

[Text] One year has elapsed since the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- that outstanding figure of the Communist Party, the Soviet state, and the international communist movement. His career is a graphic example of selfless service to the party's great cause and to the socialist motherland.

L.I. Brezhnev was born 19 November 1906 in a worker's family in the city of Dneprodzerzhinsk. Like many of his contemporaries, he absorbed the best qualities of the working class -- awareness, organization, and unflinching staunchness -- and received a tempering during the years of industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, and the cultural revolution and the crucible of the first 5-year plans.

Joining the ranks of the Communist Party in 1931, L.I. Brezhnev acquired political experience in the ranks of Lenin's party and shaped up an an organizer and leader. Before the start of the Great Patriotic War he was promoted to secretary of Dnepropetrovsk party obkom.

It was the difficult lot of the generation of Soviet people to which L.I. Brezhnev belonged to bear on its shoulders the trials of the unusually arduous and fierce war against the German fascist invaders. Many party workers were sent to the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, and they included L.I. Brezhnev, who traveled military roads from the first day of battles against the enemy to the day of victory, through the fire of the fighting in the fatherland and on the territory of Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia.

In the period of postwar revival the party sent L.I. Brezhnev to crucial sectors. He directed the rebuilding of Zaporozhstal, Dneporges, plants, and mines and the development of the economy and culture of Moldavia -- one of the youngest Soviet republics at that time. In the fifties, when the virgin land epic got underway in the vast expanses of the country's eastern regions, L.I. Brezhnev worked as second and then first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

In subsequent years the party entrusted the high posts of secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Bureau for the RSFSR to L.I. Brezhnev, and he was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum elected L.I. Brezhnev to the top post in the party -- first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. As of 1966 L.I. Brezhnev worked as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th party congresses elaborated an economic and sociopolitical strategy that was a major contribution to the theory and practice of communist building. They defined the CPSU's principled policy of consistently asserting and developing the Leninist norms of party and state life and creating a moral and psychological atmosphere in the country imbued with optimism and an attentive attitude toward people. The new USSR Constitution adopted in 1977 is of great significance for improving socialist democracy and developing Soviet society.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party and its Central Committee the constructive creativity of the people's masses was clearly manifested, and socioeconomic transformations were implemented which predetermined our motherland's entry upon the period of developed socialism.

Having ensured the shaping of a new social and international community of people -- the Soviet people -- and created preconditions for the development of the classless structure of society already within the framework of the first phase of communist formation, socialism provided new confirmation of the fact that it opens up truly boundless horizons for the development of human civilization.

The foreign policy line elaborated by CPSU congresses became the basis of party and state activity aimed at strengthening the socialist community and the combat alliance of Marxist-Leninist parties. The CPSU shows indefatigable concern for further rallying the international communist and workers' movement and consolidating the solidarity of all forces of national liberation and social progress. Working as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, L.I. Brezhnev made a great and important contribution to resolving those tasks.

Two main factors have determined and are determining our party's activity to a decisive extent in all spheres of social life: the welfare of the working people and the preservation of world peace. We are justifiably proud that the Peace Program proclaimed by our party expresses the aspirations of all mankind and its hopes for a peaceful future. Soviet people and the international public well remember how much effort L.I. Brezhnev put into the struggle for the beneficial changes in interstate relations, which, when put together, took the form of the relaxation of international tension. Detente strengthened mankind's faith in the future, its conviction that peace and the peoples' security can and must be strengthened.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum reaffirmed once again the continuity of our party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy, the cohesion of party ranks, and the indestructible unity of the party and people. The embodiment of this unity was the election of of Yu.V. Andropov to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and, later, to the chairmanship of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

As in the past, the CPSU has stated with renewed force: Our desire for peace is invariable. A world without wars, a world without weapons -- this is the socialist ideal. And in today's complex international situation, when U.S. imperialist circles have recklessly gambled on the exacerbation of international tension, on a nuclear arms race, and on aggressive adventures, the Soviet Union is unswervingly pursuing the Leninist policy of peace.

The numerous peace initiatives put forward by the party and by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov are irrefutable evidence that the CPSU and Soviet state, backed by the country's economic and defense might, are doing everything possible to preserve world peace. We will allow no one to attain military superiority over us. Together with the peoples of the socialist community countries, we are taking the necessary steps to reliably protect the peaceful labor of the builders of socialism and communism.

In the domestic policy sphere the party is firmly and consistently pursuing a course of implementing the economic, social, and cultural development plans laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Our chief strategic task, proclaimed by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, is to ensure the systematic, all-round refinement of our developed socialist society, and this process will determine the extent of future advance toward communism. Continuity in politics does not signify satisfaction with what has been achieved. It signifies our wish to move forward, to surmount the shortcomings and difficulties, of which we still have many, and to attain new heights in economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual development and in the further strengthening of the great Soviet motherland's defense. We are putting our house in order, we are increasing responsibility and strengthening discipline, order, and organization. And this policy meets with profound understanding and support among the people.

As the reports and elections currently taking place in the CPSU show, communists unanimously approve and fully support the party's policy and see it as their own vital concern. The many thousands of report and election meetings which have already been held have demonstrated the cohesion of party ranks, the growth of the Leninist Party's prestige, its growing unity with the people, and the truly boundless trust which the masses place in it. This is the most important and most powerful source of strength for the CPSU and the sure guarantee of new victories for us. The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speeches have oriented the party and the people toward solving the immediate and long-term tasks at the stage of social development we have now reached -- the stage of developed socialism.

The past year has been marked by improved work by party, soviet, and economic organs, cadres' increased responsibility, a higher level of organization and plan and labor discipline, and closer unity between words and deeds. In comparison with the average annual indicators for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, the social production and labor productivity growth rates have increased. There has been progress in key sectors of heavy industry. The extraction of natural gas and oil and the production of chemical products is increasing. The sectors which determine scienctific and technical progress are developing steadily. The party's most important directive, aimed at ensuring a higher comparative growth rate as regards the production of group "B" good, is being persistently implemented. The situation in transport is beginning to improve. The volume of unfinished construction is being reduced.

The country's Food Program has become a truly common cause of the whole party and the whole people. More grain, sugar beets, and vegetables than last year have been harvested and more feed procured. The production of meat and milk has been increased.

It is important now to consolidate positive results, to work resolutely to eliminate the causes which hamper our progress, and to strive for more productive, higher-quality work to become the norm everywhere. The communists and all the working people are actively searching for new forms and methods of organization, which will ensure sensible and rational utilization of production and scientific potential; they are striving for a radical improvement in production efficiency and labor productivity and for uninterrupted, well-tuned functioning of the whole economic machinery. In the production sphere our main thrust is toward production intensification. We are solving tasks in peaceful building and in comprehensively improving the Soviet people's material and spiritual conditions of life, tasks in preserving world peace and averting a world ncuelar catastrophe. This is what Leonid Ilich Brezhnev lived and worked for. This is what our party lives, fights, and works for, firmly steering the only true, scientifically substantiated Leninist course -- the course of peace and communism.

Papers Mark Anniversary

The unattributed article entitled "Loyalty to the Party's Great Cause" was published under identical title in the following papers on the occasion of the first anniversary of Leonid Brezhnev's death:

Moscow PRAVDA Russian 10 November First Edition on page 2;

Moscow IZVESTIYA Russian 10 November Morning Edition on page 2; and

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Russian 10 November First Edition on page 2.

PRAVDA ON TASKS IN REPORT, ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PM091131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Rayon and City Conferences"]

[Text] The report and election campaign in party organizations is continuing. This important political campaign is now entering a new stage -- the start of rayon and city conferences. These are the first to be held since the 26th CPSU Congress, and their purpose is to review in detail the progress in implementing the congress decisions, the Food and Energy Programs, and the directives of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums.

The conferences are being held at a crucial stage of the struggle for implementing the 11th 5-Year Plan. The close of its third, pivotal year is at hand. News of wonderful labor achievements is coming in from many rayons and cities. There is a noticeable general trend toward an improvement in economic indicators. Credit for this is, of course, also due to local party committees.

Nevertheless, the 5-year plan targets are not being properly fulfilled everywhere. What underlies the achievements? What are the causes of the failures? How to ensure that existing potential and reserves are more fully utilized? These questions will be among the foremost ones during the communists' discussion of the results of past work and the tasks for the future.

As key links of party leadership, CPSU raykoms and gorkoms are responsible for the direct local implementation of the party's policy, ideas, and directives. The nature of the report and election conferences must be determined by a critical approach toward achievements and an aspiration toward lofty new goals. It is important to examine thoroughly whether each party committee's work fully matches up to today's large and complex tasks and how skillfully each committee implements the line of everywhere strengthening organization and order.

A mood for action, not loud talk -- this is what assures efficient leadership. This is the standpoint from which the style and methods of the activity of raykoms and gorkoms must be analyzed. Sometimes their personnel seem to sacrifice sleep and leisure so as to organize a multiplicity of measures, conduct a mass of sessions and conferences, and continually draft decisions -- yet there is no tangible result. This occurs because the above-mentioned "bustle" leaves no time for live organizational work with people, and as a result many decisions exist only on paper.

Practice in the selection, placement, and education of cadres and the monitoring of the execution of decisions must be thoroughly discussed. Attention must be focused on the state of party, state, and labor discipline and on the elaboration of additional measures to strengthen it. It is the duty of conference delegates to bring shortcomings to light, expose those who are to blame for them, and demand that the situation be put right.

No matter what questions are raised for discussion, the discussion must be as close as possible to life and to the main areas for the application of efforts. For example, the role of rural party raykoms has grown under the conditions of the formation of the new structure for the management of agriculture and associated sectors. It is expedient to generalize the practice of the party leadership of agro-industrial associations, bringing to light both the experience that has been acquired and the omissions and errors. It is well known that agricultural sections have been established under raykoms. It would be useful to acquire a deeper insight into their affairs and problems.

Rural cadres are a matter of special concern. How stable, competent, and enterprising are they? There must be a principled evaluation of the instances encountered in certain places of unjustifiably frequent personnel turnover, petty tutelage, and bureaucratic administration.

Questions of further improving ideological, educational work will occupy considerable space in the reports and speeches by delegates at the conferences. These questions are coming increasingly to the fore. But they should under no circumstances be examined in isolation from party organizational and socioeconomic activity. There is a close, organic link here. In some places people have yet to overcome the "gross output" approach toward the organization of propaganda and agitation, whereby paramount importance is attached merely to the quantity of lectures, classes, and political briefings and their quality and effectiveness are forgotten. Is this not a reason for serious deliberations and conclusions?

Following the 26th CPSU Congress, many raykoms and gorkoms strengthened their links with the primary party organizations and began to investigate their concerns more deeply and to help them more specifically and promptly. Nevertheless, during the report and election campaign communists are noting that some committees are excessively keen on sending out all kinds of circulars to local bodies and accumulating much data and information, which sometimes lacks any practical value. It is not enough for conferences to condemn the useless deskbound and paper style of leadership: Ways must be found to extirpate it.

The tone is, of course, set by the main report. It is the duty of party raykoms and gorkoms to submit to the communists detailed and self-critical reports containing a keen presentation of questions, principled evaluations, and constructive views. Coupled with strict observance of internal party democracy, this will stimulate the creation of an atmosphere of frankness and mutual exactingness at the conferences. A respectful attitude toward the opinions that are voiced, vigorous support for bold and business-like views, and the resolute rejection of the notorious over-organization and of attempts to predetermine the entire proceedings -- these are the guarantees of the conferences' successful work.

The raykom or gorkom is reporting.... This means not just the committee secretaries and the section chiefs. The report is from a representative organ of collective leadership to which the preceding conference elected the worthiest people of the rayon or city. How have they executed the duties assigned to them? Have they all been enterprising? Have they acted in a well-organized manner? This is what the communists will take into account when constituting the new raykoms and gorkoms.

The conference is not just the end of a long road, but also the beginning of a new road. The party workers, the elected aktiv, and all communists are inspired by the October slogan:

"Communists! Be in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November and June Plenums!"

Role of Meetings

PM311419 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 October First Edition publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Party Life: Reports and Elections" a 1,700-word report by correspondent K. Aksenov entitled "To Speak or To Stay Silent?" The report opens with an account of a report and election meeting at the Krasnodar No 1 Construction Materials Combine, at which there was a frank and critical discussion of shortcomings in a calm and businesslike atmosphere -- which is how things should be. The report then continues as follows:

"Party committees and primary party organizations in Krasnodar Kray have recently been increasingly resolutely eliminating defective leadership methods that have been putting down roots in the Kuban. Those who have violated the CPSU Rules and committed abuses are named openly. Guilty persons are punished and removed from high posts. This also has a beneficial effect on the atmosphere at report and election party meetings.

"But on attending meetings in certain party organizations you sometimes still catch yourself thinking that they are being held almost only for form's sake. Everything is taking its course, but it is noisy in the hall: Someone is whispering to his neighbor; someone else is reading a book. Neither the report that has been read nor the speeches of 'staff' speakers touch your soul. And this is not by chance. In some places the discussion is still overorganized, streamlined speeches are written in advance, and the facts of various violations by party members are hushed up, although people speak about them openly...in the corridors. And 'groomed' criticism, which seems to concern everyone but concerns no one specifically, predominates on the platform.

"What is particularly annoying? Certain party gorkoms and raykoms continue to jealously protect their own nominees who have failed to justify the trust placed in them, their personal affairs are sometimes discussed in a narrow circle, and penalties are imposed not in accordance with the offense but with regard to farfetched 'extenuating circumstances.' It can happen that a chief who has discredited himself receives a new high post."

PRAVDA's correspondent then proceeds to quote from a reader's letter that gives an example of a Selkhozenergo enterprise director who was punished for "gross financial violations, abuse of his official position, and victimization for criticism," but who was appointed to another leading post.

The report continues: "Unfortunately, attempts to hush up negative facts when holding reports and elections and to divert criticism from communists who have committed an offense are not so rare." The remainder of the report is devoted to a reader's letter about a report and election meeting at a road transport enterprise that praised the director and elected him to the party bureau. But 2 weeks later the kray People's Control Committee fired him for various abuses of his position, which had apparently been deliberately ignored at the meeting. The report concludes as follows:

"Report and election meetings must help strengthen party, state, and labor discipline and law and order. This aim is achieved where they are held in an atmosphere of principled mutual exactingness and strict accountability for shortcomings and omissions. But unprincipledness prevailed there. An annoying outcome...."

BAYBAKOV ADDRESSES AUCCTU PRESIDIUM ON STATE PLAN

PM081618 Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Nov 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the AUCCTU Presidium"]

[Excerpts] An enlarged session of the AUCCTU Presidium has discussed the draft state plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1984. Participating in the presidium's work were leaders of trade union council central committees, republic trade union councils, and a number of kray and oblast trade union councils, and of organizations and sections under AUCCTU jurisdiction.

The report was delivered by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan. He noted that as a result of the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and the instructions of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on questions of accelerating the transfer of the economy to an intensive development path, of improving planning and management methods, of increasing cadres' responsibility for the task in hand, and of strengthening labor and production discipline, a considerably higher rate of economic development has been achieved this year than in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. The fulfillment of the plan has improved for many indicators. The program for further increasing the Soviet people's prosperity is being consistently implemented.

The draft state plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1984 provides for the consolidation and improvement of the positive results achieved this year in the development of the economy; the draft plan maps out the further development of all union republics and national economic sectors, an increase in social production efficiency, and a growth in the people's prosperity.

The session pointed out that trade union committees and councils were taking part directly in the formulation of the draft plan at all stages and levels of management. It was noted with satisfaction that the USSR Gosplan has attentively examined the AUCCTU's proposals and many have been reflected in the draft plan including those on increasing the volume of the construction of housing, children's preschool institutions, and workers' canteens, and also on working people's social security.

Speakers at the AUCCTU Presidium session described the work of trade union organizations in developing the labor activeness and creative initiative of urban and rural workers, and in mobilizing labor collectives for the successful fulfillment of the 1983 plan targets and the socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 25th anniversary of the movement for a communist attitude to labor.

When discussing the draft state plan the session participants stressed that the large-scale and complex tasks for 1984 which, to a great extent, will determine the fulfillment of the 5-year plan as a whole, require that trade union organs comprehensively improve the organization of socialist competition to achieve high end results, improve organizational and ideological-educational work within labor collectives, and further intensify their influence on the fulfillment of plan targets and the practical implementation of measures on increasing production efficiency and the social development of labor collectives.

The speeches paid great attention to questions of trade union participation in the solution of tasks connected with accelerating the rate of labor productivity growth on the basis of the broad-scale introduction of new equipment and technology and of the fuller use of working time and production potential.

The AUCCTU Presidium session examined questions of further enhancing the trade union's role in developing the agro-industrial complex and fulfilling the Food Program. It was pointed out that by using the accumulated experience, trade union councils and committees must step up their participation in increasing agricultural production efficiency and in developing citizens' personal plots, horticulture, and truck farming, and rural subsidiary plots belonging to industrial enterprises and organizations. Trade union organs are called upon to attach particular significance to improving the organization of socialist competition for the fulfillment of orders for the countryside and to increasing the productivity of trade union patronage of enterprises producing mineral fertilizers.

The majority of session participants spoke about trade unions' tasks in fulfilling the planned measures for further improving the people's prosperity. M.G. Dolzhenkova, chairman of the Textile and Light Industry Workers Union Central Committee, and O.F. Bogacheva, chairman of the State Trade and Consumer Cooperative Workers Union Central Committee, gave reports on the work being done in their sectors to increase the production and range and improve the quality of consumer goods and improve the standard of trade. The session pointed to the need to step up trade union organs' monitoring of the fulfillment of plans in the construction of housing, children's preschool institutions, and other sociocultural projects and of the implementation of measures to develop the population's services system, to improve labor and production conditions, and to organize the medical, consumer, and sanatorium and health resort service.

The session participants submitted specific proposals to the 1984 draft plan, which have been sent to the USSR Gosplan for further examination.

The AUCCTU Presidium approved the draft state plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1984 and adopted an appropriate resolution on this question and made it incumbent on trade union councils and committees, in conjunction with economic organs, to focus paramount attention on mobilizing urban and rural workers for the successful fulfillment of this year's plans and socialist pledges and on ensuring that the 1984 plan targets are delivered promptly to all labor collectives.

AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev addressed the Presidium session.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES SOVIET DOMESTIC, PEACE POLICIES

PM091128 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Continuing the Cause of October"]

[Excerpt] The present year has been marked in our country by a further upsurge in all sociopolitical life and an improvement in the style and working methods of party, soviet, and other organs in accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums. This has found expression in a higher standard of organization, efficiency, and discipline and in a closer unity between words and deeds. In comparison with the average annual indicators for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, social production and labor productivity growth rates have increased appreciably. The basic sectors of industry have made a step forward, and production of around 3,500 new types of highly productive equipment will have been started. More grain, potatoes, sugar beet, fruit, and vegetables have been grown and procured than last year. Agro-industrial complex workers are working persistently to implement the Food Program.

In its economic policy our party is guided by social criteria. This means that at the forefront of its activity is concern for people, their working and living conditions, and the fuller satisfaction of their material and spiritual needs. The population's real incomes and payments and benefits from social consumption funds are growing year in, year out, and housing construction is progressing at a high rate. The same goal will also be served by the elaboration of the Comprehensive Program for Developing the Production of Consumer Goods and the Service Spheres.

Realistically evaluating what has been done, we are proud of these achievements. But we can also see unresolved tasks, we can see that we are faced with doing still more. It is with this feeling that Soviet people will today man their machine tools and machines, go on to construction sites and stockraising farms, and begin work in scientific laboratories....

In each collective and each sector it must become the norm to work even more productive and to a higher standard. This will make it possible to successfully solve the tasks set by the party of ensuring the rational use of production, scientific, and technical potential and learning to fulfill plan targets with the least expenditure of raw and semi-finished materials, electricity, and labor resources.

Each working person's concern for the country's interests and for further strengthening its economic and defense might is characteristic of our Soviet way of life. Relying on the upsurge in the labor and political activeness of the millions in the days of the October shock-work vigil, party committees, local soviets, and trade union and Komsomol organizations are called upon to channel the masses' energy into the efficient utilization of production reserves, a radical increase in labor productivity on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the strengthening of discipline and organization, and the all-round intensification of the economy. This today is the most important avenue of the struggle to successfully continue the cause of October.

We have created all conditions for the popular masses to participate in conscious social activity, and socialist democracy is constantly developing and improving. More active use must be made of the possibilities that the law on labor collectives offers for involving working people in managing production and society's affairs. Greater persistence from communists, the trade union aktiv, and economic leaders is necessitated by the dissemination of front-ranking experience, the team method of labor organization, the collective contract, and other valuable innovatory initiatives.

In the days of the October festivities the appeal of our party and the Soviet people to the peoples of the world rang out with new strength: Do not permit a nuclear catastrophe, rally the efforts of people of goodwill in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive policy. "All who are raising their voices today against the insane arms race and in defense of peace," Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, says in his statement, which has generated an enourmous international response, "can be assured that the policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is aimed at achieving precisely these goals." This policy expresses the vital interests of all who value the ideals of peace.

USSR INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS ANTHOLOGY ISSUED

PM091522 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Collection of USSR International Agreements"]

[Text] The 37th issue of the collection of USSR international agreements, which deals with agreements which came into force in the period from 1 January through 31 December 1981 and which was prepared by the USSR Foreign Ministry Treaty and Legal Department, has been published and has appeared on sale.

The documents contained in the collection attest to the further development and deepening of multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and other states in the political, economic, scientific, technical,and other spheres. The collection contains various kinds of agreements with socialist, developing, and capitalist countries, particularly on border and consular questions, on cooperation in the sphere of agriculture, on merchant shipping, air traffic, scientific exachanges, the development of tourism, and so forth.

Multilateral treaty documents of the CEMA member countries, such as the agreement on cooperation in the sphere of mine rescue and the general agreement on the organization of cooperation for the joint operation of individual international airlines, are published. The text of the USSR Council of Ministers resolution on further improving cooperation between USSR ministries, departments, associations, enterprises, and organizations and the corresponding bodies, enterprises, and organizations of the other CEMA member countries, is also included.

AEROFLOT CHIEF ON BOYCOTT, RESUMED FLIGHTS

PM081031 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Interview with Aeroflot International Flights Central Administration General Director N.K. Poluyanchik by I. Grigoryev: "Landing in Montreal. The White House's Provocative Venture Has Failed Compeletely"]

[Text] Regular Aeroflot flights to Montreal resume today. This marks the failure of the boycott by a number of Western airlines that was provoked by the White House.

N.K. Poluyanchik, general director of the Aeroflot International Flights Central Administration, tells how the Soviet airmen selflessly did their duty at the height of the boycott.

[Question] This move led to serious difficulties on international routes. The notorious boycott was bound to affect the work of Soviet airmen too...

[Answer] Yes indeed, we are constantly aware of the heightened "attention" being paid to Aeroflot by the U.S. Administration. So it was when flights to New York had to be halted in 1980 as a result of a series of provocations against our aircraft, and when Washington disappeared from our crews' flight schedules in January 1982, the flights having been suspended on direct instructions from the White House. Then came another step -- the Aeroflot offices in New York and Washington were closed and all contacts between U.S. airlines and Aeroflot were prohibited.

Unfortunately, a number of Western airlines followed the U.S. Administration's lead and suspended flights to the USSR for various periods -- from 2 weeks to 2 months. Moreover, under pressure from certain capitalist countries Aeroflot flights were suspended. In short, the White House mounted a massive offensive against the Soviet airline in many sectors.

[Question] Apparently, the aims of the "sanctions" against Aeroflot included, last but not least, purely economic ones.

[Answer] Undoubtedly. It was part of the U.S. Administration's far-reaching plans to cause material damage to competitors in the process. I remember U.S. airlines stopping flights to the Soviet Union in 1978. As a result they suffered considerable financial losses amounting to tens of millions of dollars. And as regular Aeroflot flights to the United States have been suspended since 1982 U.S. travel companies have used third countries' airlines for trips from the United States to the USSR. As a result U.S. carriers have lost a pretty packet, the money having gone across the Atlantic into the pockets of their European competitors.

Of course, in planning the "sanctions" against Aeroflot, the U.S. Administration was intended to hit its competitors below the belt economically. And it has to be said that to a large extent it attained its goal.

There were no Japan Air Lines flights to Moscow for 2 weeks. This "solidarity" cost the company at the very least over $3 million. Lufthansa, British Airways, Scandinavia's SAS, and others suffered considerable losses.

Here is another example: The trans-Siberian route -- the shortest route from Europe to Japan -- is very popular with Western airlines. But since it goes via Moscow, they had to take, again because of the boycott, the polar route, which is much longer. And in the 2 weeks when the aircraft of the companies participating in the boycott were flying over the North Pole their losses were about $50,000 per return trip.

[Question] Can you tell us what work was like for Soviet airmen on international flights during this difficult period?

[Answer] I must say that all the flight crews and teams of flight engineers displayed great tenacity and presence of mind. On more than one occasion they encountered provocative actions against our airmen. These occurred in Montreal, Singapore and London. Sometimes flignts were deliberately held up. But all that happened was that the people behind the delays found themselves in an embarrassing situation. When the passengers (who included many foreign citizens) found out the reasons for the excesses they voiced their anger and indignation at the provocateurs' actions.

As for regular flights, Aeroflot staff did their best to keep the schedules at all costs.

Even our longest flights across the Atlantic took place without interruption. Many passengers from Latin American countries, flying via Havana, using Aeroflot's services, were probably completely unaffected by the sanctions -- so efficient was the organization. This was to a considerable extent due to the work of the Aeroflot office in Cuba and our Cuban friends' help. Incidentally, the staff of our offices abroad had to carry a very large burden during this period.

The fact that such a widely publicized boycott should have ended in a moral defeat for the U.S. Administration, without bringing any tangible political, let alone economic dividends, is demonstrated most graphically and persuasively by the following figures: Prior to the boycott of Aeroflot, Soviet aircraft were regularly flying to 117 places in different countries. Some 29 airlines in 31 countries were operating flights to the Soviet Union. In mid-September Aeroflot flights were suspended in 17 countries. Air traffic with them has now been resumed.

PRAVDA CARRIES REPORT ON RASHIDOV FUNERAL

PM081414 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov's Funeral"]

[Text] Tashkent, 2 Nov -- The republic's working people today paid their last respects to Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, eminent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

For the second day the V.I. Lenin Palace of the Friendship of the USSR's Peoples was draped in mourning. Mourning music played in the hall where the coffin containing the deceased's body was placed. Workers from plants and factories, construction workers, agricultural workers, personnel from party, soviet, and public organizations, staffers of scientific institutions, representatives of creative unions, Soviet Army servicemen, and students filed past in sorrowful silence. New wreaths were constantly brought in from the collectives of enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; delegations from union republics; and members of the government commission to organize the funeral stood before the coffin to say their last farewell to Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov.

The hall containing the coffin was then closed to the public. The deceased's family and friends remained with him.

The republic's leaders carried the coffin containing Sh. R. Rashidov's body out onto People's Friendship Square and laid it on the bier. Thousands of people thronged the square.

The funeral meeting began. It was opened by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the government commission to organize the funeral and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The floor was given to V.I. Dolgikh.

Today we are paying our last respects, he said, to our dear Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. His untimely death has aroused great grief in Soviet people's hearts.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers express deep condolences to the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and to the republic's Supreme Soviet, Council of Ministers, communists, and all its working people in connection with Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov's death. This grave loss is sadly shared with you by the communists and peoples of all the fraternal union republics.

We have lost an eminent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, a man of great spirit, ardent heart, and multifaceted talent whose entire life was devoted totally to the great cause of the building of communism.

Sharaf Rashidovich's entire great life, his combat road during the Great Patriotic War, and his remarkable labor activity are a vivid example of wholehearted service to the Leninist party and our socialist motherland. His abilities and organizational talent were most fully revealed in his leading posts in the Samarkand party obkom, the editorial board of the republic newspaper, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

For almost a quarter of a century Sharaf Rashidovich headed Uzbekistan's party organization and devoted his entire energy and all his knowledge and great wealth of experience to the cause of developing the economy, science, culture, and arts and increasing the prosperity of the republic's working people.

During these years Uzbekistan took a major step in its socioeconomic development through the industrious Uzbek people's efforts and with the fraternal assistance of all our country's peoples. A powerful production, scientific, and technical potential and new sectors of industry have been created here: power engineering, nonferrous metallurgy, electronics, electrical engineering, chemical industry, and machine building. The efficiency of social production has sustantially increased. New heights have been scaled by agriculture in the republic, which has become the country's main cotton-producing base. The opening up of the Golodnaya, Dzhizak, and Karshi steppes and the rebuilding of the City of Tashkent, the republican capital, after it had been hit by an earthquake, constituted a real labor exploit.

Now the republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia, under the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee's leadership, are working persistently and fruitfully to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. The republican party organization consistently follows a line of strengthening discipline and organization and stepping up the communist education of working people.

There is a high labor enthusiasm and a creative attitude toward work in enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, sovkhozes -- all over the republic. Much credit for this is due to Sh. R. Rashidov. To inspire and organize people and orient cadres toward the struggle for the successful implementation of party policy -- this was the purpose of his life until its very last hour.

Sh. R. Rashidov skillfully combined extensive party and state activity with journalistic and literary work. He was a major Soviet writer, author of widely known novels and of fundamental works on topical problems of literature and of the international education and friendship of the peoples. He also did much to consolidate peace and develop mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and other states, especially in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and actively promoted the activity of progressive international organizations.

Boundless devotion to the cause of the Communist Party, determination and persistence in the implementation of its policy, ideological conviction, adherence to principles, socialist internationalism -- these were what was typical of Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov always and in everything, these were the remarkable characteristic of our unforgettable friend and comrade. He was distinguished by personal modesty, sensitivity, and attentivness toward people. All this earned him enormous respect, the working people's love, and deserved prestige in our party and country. Since the 22d party congress Sh. R. Rashidov had been a member of the CPSU Central Committee, he was a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium from 1961, he was a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo from 1966, and he was a deputy in the 3d-10th convocations of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The motherland was highly appreciative of his activity: For his outstanding services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and his major contribution to the development of the republic's science and culture, Sh. R. Rashidov was twice awarded the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor and received 10 orders of Lenin, of the October Revolution, and of the Labor Red Banner, an order of the Red Star, an Order of the Badge of Honor, and many medals.

We express most sincere condolences to the deceased's family and relatives and to all his friends and comrades-in-arms.

The bright memory of Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, who devoted his entire life to the cause of the Communist Party and to our great motherland, will remain forever in our hearts.

An address was delivered by T.N. Ostrov, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. A grave and irreplaceable loss has been suffered by the republican party organization and all working people in Uzbekistan, he said, and it is hard to grasp that Sharaf Rasidovich Rashidov, our great friend and comrade, major organizer and talented leader, understanding and charming man, is no longer among us. He was a staunch communist, ardent fighter, internationalist, and champion of Leninist friendship between peoples, and he totally devoted his entire bright life to the cause of the party, the ideals of communism, oru great motherland, and the Soviet people.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government that we will continue to work persistently and fruitfully on implementing th plans of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November and June Plenums and the instructions of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and will strive for more and more new successes in the building of communism. Sincere sorrow was expressed by Kh. Rustamova, leader of a cotton-growing team on Dzhizak Oblast's Ulyanov Sovkhoz; E. Mirkamilov, leader of a Komsomol-youth team in Tashkent's V.P. Chkalov Aviation Production Association; academician A.S. Sadykov, president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences; M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee; Army General V.P. Maksimov, commander of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District; and A.A. Ananyev, secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board.

The funeral meeting was declared closed. The republican leaders placed the coffin containing Sh.R. Rashidov's body on a gun carriage. The sad cortege moved off. It was seen off by thousands of Tashkent's citizens lining the square and the city's central highway. The funeral procession made its way to the square in front of the Tashkent branch of the V.I. Lenin Central Museum.

A farewell speech was delivered by N.D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers. The man to whom we say farewell in this sad hour was a loyal son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. They gave him strength and wisdom and a large and generous heart. Sh.R. Rashidov's entire life was a wonderful and bright exploit -- the exploit of a soldier during the Great Patriotic War, the exploit of a communist-organizer during the great march to communism, the exploit of a writer, patriot, and internationalist.

The coffin was lowered into the grave to the sound of an artillery salute. A funeral march was played. It was followed by the anthems of the Soviet Union and the Uzbek SSR.

Military subunits marched solemnly past the grave, which was convered in wreaths and flowers. They paid the last military honors to Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, loyal son of the party and the people.

KGB EXECUTIVE STAFFER DIES 'SUDDENLY'

311057 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[Obituary of N.N. Shemyakin"]

[Text] Major General Nikolay Nesterovich Shemyakin, USSR KGB executive staffer, and CPSU member since 1952, has died suddenly at the age of 57.

N.N. Shemyakin was born in the village of Yamskaya in Vologda Oblast's Nikolskiy Rayon in 1927. He began work at the age of 15. He did his military service from 1944. From 1961 until recently he was engaged in operational and leading work in the USSR KGB central apparatus.

In all his activity N.N. Shemyakin constantly displayed high responsibility, party incipledness, and concern for people. He took an active part in party organization work and was a member of the USSR KGB party committee.

For services to the motherland N.N. Shemyakin was awarded two orders of the Labor Red Banner, the Orders of the Red Star and the Badge of Honor, and many medals, as well orders and medals from a number of socialist states, and the Badge of the State Security Meritorious Staffer.

A radiant memory of Nikolay Nesterovich Shemyakin, a loyal son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, will always remain in our hearts.

A group of comrades

GORBACHEV SIGNS DEPARTMENT HEAD'S OBITUARY

PM062123 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed obituary of Petr Prokhorovich Gureyev]

[Excerpts] Petr Prokhorovich Gureyev, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Juridical Department, died 1 November 1983 after a short, serious illness.

Petr Prokhorovich Gureyev was born in 1921 to a peasant family in the village of Nizhneye Gvozdevo, Krasninskiy Rayon, Smolensk Oblast.

M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Kuznetsov, I.V. Kapitonov, A.S. Barkauskas, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Savinkin, A.P. Shitikov, V.P. Ruben, T.N. Menteshashvili, M.S. Smirtyukov, L.N. Tolkunov, A.I. Lukyanov, L.N. Smirnov, A.M. Rekunkov, V.I. Terebilov, N.F. Rubstov, M.P. Sklyarov, D.M. Nikitin, L.N. Chernikov, R.B. Eldarova, V.G. Vysotin, P.I. Sedugin, V.Ye. Pobedinskiy, V.N. Kudryavtsev, M.F. Strepukhov, N.A. Nikolayeva, A.A. Petrov.

CPSU SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO SOLOMENTSEV

PM072042 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev: The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSSR Council of Ministers warmly congratulate you, a prominent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, on your 70th birthday:

We wish you, Mikhail Sergeyevich, good health, long life, and further fruitful work for the benefit of the Soviet people and the triumph of communism in our country.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTER APPOINTS OFFICIALS

PM091120 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTV SSSR in Russian Nov. 23, 1983 carries on pages 410-412 five resolutions of the USSR Council of Ministers, signed by its deputy chairman, G. Aliyev, and administer of affairs, M. Smirtyukov, which provide that V.A. Durasov be relieved of duty as deputy minister of nonferrous metallurgy and chief of the Soyuzvtortsvetmet Association due to transfer to other work; N.M. Shmakov be appointed deputy minister of health and relieved of duty as deputy minister of the medical industry; N.P. Tolubeyev be appointed deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and I.A. Kulev be relieved of duty in that position due to retirement; B.M. Pozharskiy be appointed deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources; and V.K. Boychenko, V.F. Lebedev, and N.Ya. Sannikov be appointed deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Tourism.

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR in Russian No 24, 1983 carries on pages 431 and 432 three resolutions of the USSR Council of Ministers, signed by Deputy Chairman G. Aliyev and Administrator of Affairs M. Smirtyukov.

They provide that G.A. Veretennikov be appointed deputy minister of power and electrification and chief of the All-Union Nuclear Power Industrial Association; V.A. Romanov be appointed deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Tourism; and Yu. P. Khomenko be appointed deputy minister of the communications equipment industry, relieving L.I. Pankratov of that position due to retirement.

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR in Russian No 25, 1983 carries on page 446 two resolutions of the USSR Council of Ministers, signed by Deputy Chairman G. Aliyev and Administrator of Affairs M. Smirtyukov, which provide that S.S. Novozhilov be relieved of duty as first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems due to retirement; and V.V. Sumochkin be relieved of duty as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sports.

RAILWAYS MINISTRY OFFICIAL CITED ON SHORTCOMINGS

LD052241 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Interview with Secretary of the Party Committee of the USSR Railways Ministry Viktor Andreyevich (Suchkov), presented by Yakov Belitskiy -- place, date not given]

[Text] Comrades, Viktor Andreyevich (Suchkov), secretary of the Party Committee of the USSR Railways Ministry, is taking part in our program today. A report and election party conference was held in the ministry recently. Our correspondent asked Viktor Andreyevich to speak about the principal, fundamental questions raised by communists in their speeches, about specific measures to improve transport work which were outlined in the conference decisions:

[Suchkov] First and foremost, I would like to note that the conference was held in a very enthusiastic atmosphere. The communists showed great vigor in their discussion of the results of the work that has been performed, in outlining plans for the future. Our tasks are succinctly laid down in the recently-published CPSU Central Committee decision on the work of our ministry's party committee. It is gratifying to note that certain advances have been made in our work. The 9-month state plan for transportation was fulfilled. Many indices in the work of the railways have been improved. I want to remind listeners that over 41 million tons of freight was dispatched above plan. Railwaymen coped with the targets for freight turnover and passenger turnover. They secured improvements in the use of trucks and locomotives.

At the same time one has to say that railway transport is not managing to carry the full volume of timber, cement, and a number of other important national economic cargoes. There are still major shortcomings in the use of rolling stock. Scientific and technical developments are slow to be applied in practice. The level of inefficient transportation is high. The safekeeping of loads is poor. There are still many cases in which timetables for the movement of trains are violated. The standard of service provided to passengers is low. We reported to the Central Committee that the party committee and all communists are worried about the state of affairs on the country's railways, that we are critical of our activities and the work of the ministry's staff as a whole. As a result of a recommendation from the party committee the question of the work of communists on the staff in ensuring state plan discipline and executive and labor discipline was discussed at meetings which have been held in all party organizations.

The decisions of these meetings must be specially monitored. The newly-elected party committee will continue to pay more attention to the questions of strengthening discipline, imposing order, raising the level of organization and efficiency. Quite a lot of work needs to be done to put an end to formalism and bureaucracy in the work of the ministry's staff, to unnecessary fuss and bureaucracy which sometimes give rise to orders and directives which have not been thought out and justified and which sometimes repeat themselves.

[Unidentified correspondent] Viktor Andreyevich, the Central Committee decision had quite a lot to say about the need to draw attention to the dissemination of leading initiatives on transport.

[Suchkov] Indeed. Here we still have many shortcomings. The application of leading practices is poor. For example, many measures relating both to the network as a whole and to individual railways were devoted to the experience of the employees of industrial, construction, and transport enterprises in Lvov Oblast in making better use of rolling stock. But today we have to make very serious complaints against the communists and employees of the main directorates for traffic and for freight who are still not taking this matter seriously and are not giving proper assistance to the railways. Everybody knows very well how important and effective it is to make use of the practices employed by the workers of the Moscow railway in raising the weight and length of trains. The initiative of the capital's railwaymen is a very effective reserve for assimilating growing transportation volumes.

Nevertheless, the dissemination of this experience is also manifestly unsatisfactory. It is mainly the employees of the main directorates for traffic, for the locomotive and truck pool, and a number of other directorates who are to blame for this. The entire system of administration in railway transport must be characterized by a high degree of organization, efficiency, and promptness. Attention was drawn to this in the speeches by participants in the conference. We will be guided by these tasks in our future work.

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES AGRICULTURE MEETING

PM090924 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Meeting at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture"]

[Text] A meeting was held at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture on 4 November with deputy ministers of autonomous republics and deputy chiefs of kray and oblast agricultural administrations in charge of economic questions who are attending skill improvement courses at the higher school of agricultural management.

The conference summarized the results of training and discussed questions of improving the economic services' activity in agro-industrial associations and improving planning and the provision of material incentives.

M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. He dwelt on topical tasks of improving economic work in the countryside and of increasing production efficiency in sectors of the agro-industrial complex in light of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenum decisions and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's instructions.

Participating in the meeting were Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N. Ye. Kruchina, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section; executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU; ministers; and other leaders of union ministries and departments belonging to the country's agro-industrial complex.

ICEBREAKERS START SHUTTLES TO CHUKCHI SEA

LD051940 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- The nuclear-powered ice-breaker "Leonid Brezhnev" and diesel-electric ice-breaker "Admiral Makarov" have started shuttle voyages between the Wrangel Island and the Pevek port. The experimental passage of the tanker "Urengoy" along that route showed that there is a real possiblity before the end of the navigation to lead by turn to the Arctic port all transport ships that were blocked up by heavy ice in the Chukchi Sea, a TASS correspondent has been told at the Ministry of Merchant Marine of the USSR. This will make it possible to fully ensure the residents of the Soviet area beyond the polar circle with everything necessary for wintering.

Cracks and clearings, which will considerably facilitate the advance of transport ships, were found in heavy icefields between the Wrangel Island and the mainland with the help of the new radar system "Toros". One more ice-breaker "Germak" is on its way to assist the two ice-breakers. The task is to lead to Pevek through joint efforts of the ice-breaker group the whole caravan before the onset of strong frosts which will cover the channel by heavy impassable ice.

Last Arctic Convoy

LD082349 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1243 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Pevek, Chukotka Autonomous Okrug [no date as received] (TASS) -- Forming up of the last convoy of ships to continue the Arctic navigation was completed today off Cape Blossom on the southwestern tip of Wrangle Island. In their holds are provisions, fuel, equipment, and building materials for towns and settlements of Chukotka and Kolyma.

This was most difficult operation since the start of the navigation season. Winds strengthening from the northeast have increased the packing of the ice to such an extent that even as powerful an icebreaker as the "Yermak" was unable to proceed along the channel made by the nuclear-powered vessel "Leonid Brezhnev." The ice stuck to the housing in a huge cushion, halting the ship's progress. Thus the atomic icebreaker was forced not only to drive a passage and break around the ships, but also to tug them and pull them to lighter ice. The battle with the elements lasted almost 48 hours, whereas it would only have taken a few hours in normal ice.

The convoy will set course for Pevek very soon. The Cape Blossom-Chaunskaya Guba route is already familiar to the icebreaker crews. The previous day they escorted the tanker "Urengoy" and the "MV Okha" along it. But on that trip two icebreakers accompanied each of these vessels. It has now been decided to bring the entire convoy to Pevek at once. This option will make it possible to win a few days from the Arctic. And hydrologists and meteorologists are not promising any improvmeent in the weather or the ice situation. The thermometer guage has rested steadily at the 20 degrees below zero mark.

Preparation of the port and fleet for the new navigation season is already underway just now at the marine operation headquarters in Pevek.

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